THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY

VOLUME XXXIV. NUMBER 39. | CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1887. | *Per Annum in Advance* TOWN .....11-8 MOFUSSIL.....13-4

THE FORTNIGHT.

MONDAY, 19TH SEPTEMBER.

THE *People's Budget* hears that the negotiations between the Government of India and the Kashmir State for the construction of a line of railway between Sialkot and Jummoo are progressing very satisfactorily. It is not unlikely that the undertaking will be commenced at the beginning of next season.

EITHER intentionally or by accident the mystic number 7 plays a great part in the Cologne Cathedral. The number appears to have been taken as the ground-work of all arrangements in which numerical quantity comes into question. Thus there are 7 niches for the reception of statues at all the chief doors and at the side entrances. The height of the vestibule is 7 times 8 ft.; 7 pediments for figures stand in the same; 7 chapels surround the choir, the width of which, like that of the inner area of the church, is 7 times 23 ft., while the height of the choir is 7 times 23 ft.; the height of the aisles is 7 times 10 feet., and twice 7 pillars adorn the choir. In the aisles are 7 times 8 pillars, and 4 times 7 shafts rise along the walls. The western portal is 7 times 33 ft. wide, the length of the vast building is 7 times 76 ft., and the height to the summit of the principal towers was also fixed at 7 times 76 ft. Not only does the number 7 enter so largely into the general architectural arrangements, but also into the smallest details of the decorative work.

THE native members of the Morris College Council have rejected the proposals made by the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces to convert the College into a Technical College. Mr. Mackenzie has said publicly that, as far as he is concerned, he is of course bound to accept the decision of the members of the Society, which he has assumed will support that of their representatives on the Council. Mr. Mackenzie will do nothing to coerce the Society into a course of action which the members do not themselves approve and cordially adopt. On being informed of the decision of the Council, the Chief Commissioner says:—'Mr. Mackenzie finds on closer examination of the question that there are various practical difficulties which have to be considered and overcome before a satisfactory scheme of Technical Instruction can be started. Now that it is necessary to mutilate and reduce the classes, it would be of little use in any case starting such classes in the middle of the academic year, and he must take time to consider what is on the whole best to be done, hoping to be able to inaugurate something of the kind before the beginning of the next school year, either in connection with existing institutions or as a separate Government institution, or partly in one shape and partly in the other.' A predecessor of Mr. Mackenzie at the head of the Central Province Government, Mr. Jones, suggested the entire suppression of high education. Mr. Mackenzie wants to replace it by handicrafts.

TUESDAY, 20TH SEPTEMBER.

IT is said that the value of straw plaits and straw hats exported from Leghorn come up to £48,000 or over a 60 lakhs of rupees. Is there no straw in Indi which could compete? Half a million of money would be well worth having, if our men could earn it.

A SIRDAR belonging to Ayub Khan's party has been killed by the Afghans near Herat. He appears to have become separated from the main party, whose whereabouts are still unknown.

LORD NORTHBROOK is reported to be seriously ill.

AN interesting discovery has lately been made in the Madura District. As Mr. James, the Post Officer of Paumban, was lately on a tour of inspection of the Kilakarai Channel, he had occasion to visit some beacons some four or five miles north-east of the port of Kilakarai. Walking along the beach he noticed the whole stand strewed with broken pottery, earthenware, China, etc., and at one place where the sea had encroached, at a depth of four or five feet from the surface of the ground, there appeared what seemed to be the end of a wall. On enquiry he was told that the pottery was from an old town which existed there in the time of the Pandyan Kings. The natives stated that coins were often found washed out by the sea, and a quantity were given to Mr. James, which had various devices on them, such as fish, birds, bullocks, and the monkey-god Hanuman. These have been forwarded to the Collector of Madura with a full report of all the information that could be gathered. Mr. James has subsequently had another large number of coins sent to him, some of which are Grecian, Roman, Arab etc. According to Bishop Caldwell, Kilakarai is the place where Marco Polo first landed in India.—*M. Mail.*

BIDWELL, the Bank of England forger, who was recently liberated owing to ill-health, learned to speak, read and write French, German, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Latin and Russian during his fourteen years' incarceration. He also devoted considerable time to developing a vein of poetical ability which he possessed, and wrote nearly two thousand verses. One poem, which contains 900 verses, he intends to publish, together with some smaller selections, in book form.

THE following is from the *Grenville Memoirs*:—Macaulay's History is the best ethical study for forming the mind and character of a young man, for it is replete with maxims of the highest practical value. It holds up in every page to hatred and scorn all the vices which can stain, and to admiration and emulation all the virtues which can adorn, a public career. It is impossible for anyone to study that great work without sentiments of profound admiration for the lessons it inculcates, and those who become thoroughly imbued with its spirit, no matter whether they coincide or not with his opinions, will be strengthened in a profound veneration for truth and justice, for public and private integrity and honour, and in a genuine patriotism and desire for the freedom, prosperity and glory of their country.

WEDNESDAY, 21ST SEPTEMBER

A SMOKELESS powder has been invented in England, and if the accounts of the trials made with it are not overstated, its adoption by Government seems certain. The tests were carried on under the superintendence of Major-General Sir Evelyn Wood, the weapon used being a Gardner machine gun. The new powder is called the "Johnson-Borland powder," and its relative merits were tried against the ordinary service ammunition.

THE Nihilists took advantage of the recent eclipse to widely distribute their literature.

THE closer approximation of the Indian and Russian frontiers would seem to be creating a livelier interest in Russia about Indian affairs. Accordingly a Russian journal the *Novoe Vremya* (*New Times*) proposes to maintain a special correspondent in India permanently. The gentleman is to come out this cold weather, and will ordinarily be stationed at the head-quarters of the Government. He will then ordinarily be in Calcutta or Simla, but he is also to travel about the country, and send home descriptive letters concerning it. A. M. Melchinoff, who now represents the paper in London, will, it is said, be the first permanent correspondent selected for the work.

A CORRESPONDENT at Allahabad says that a medical school is to be opened there, at the recommendation of the Lieutenant-Governor of the N. W. Provinces.

RACE Distinctions in AMERICA.—'A Bill has been passed by the lower branch of the Georgia Legislature, with only two dissenting votes, which, if it becomes law, will make it a crime to teach black and white children together. The bill provides that no educational institution in the State, conducted for the education and training of coloured people, shall matriculate or receive as a pupil any white person; nor shall any educational institution, conducted for the education of white people, receive or matriculate any coloured person as pupil. Any teacher or manager violating this Act, shall, upon conviction, be punished with a fine not exceeding 1,000 dols., imprisonment not exceeding six months, or work at a chaingang not exceeding twelve months—any or all—at the direction of the court. If the institution has a charter, not only the teachers, but the president, secretary, and trustees, who shall knowingly permit the Act to be violated are subject to indictment and similar punishment. How would certain Anglo-Indians jubilate to hear such a law passed in India. England is too great however to permit any thing of the kind in India.

THURSDAY, 22ND SEPTEMBER.

BABU Bireshwar Mukerji, who is Persian Translator in the Indian Foreign Office, and had the honour of teaching the Viceroy Persian for some time, has been presented by His Excellency with a watch and a ring, which were accompanied with the following letter:—"Simla, the 6th July 1887. My dear Babu,—In consideration of the kind way in which you assisted me in my Persian studies, I hope you will allow me to present you with the accompanying watch and ring as a mark of my gratitude. I have had the watch expressly sent from England from one of the best of our makers; so I hope that it will go well, and that it will record nothing but pleasant hours for you all your life. Yours very truly,—Dufferin"

A CURIOUS account is given of the hold astrology still has on the mind of even the civilized Turk. At Constantinople, a recent writer tells us, the office of Munedjim Bashi, or Court astrologer, still exists. Its present occupant, Hadji Tahir Effendi, was until 1887 President of the Council of Education, and nine years ago, was created a Senator. His duties have an important bearing on political and social movements. For every action of the Sultan and his Ministers he has to calculate the most propitious day, hour, and even minute; and he publishes annually an almanac, in which for the benefit of the whole Mahomedan population, the days are specified on which it is best to have the hair cut or the nails trimmed, to take medicine, or to be bled, to visit friends, to buy houses, lands, or slaves, to undertake a journey, and even to do nothing. Next to the Koran no work is more widely studied among the subjects of the Padishah.

MAGNETISM, hypnotism, and what is called hypnotic suggestion, appear to be engrossing to a considerable degree, the attention of medical and scientific men at the present moment; and very remarkable are some of the experiments that have been made in this line, The last bulletin of the Academy of Sciences in Belgium gives some really curious particulars of the experiments made by Dr. Delboeuf on two young women, both of sound constitution, but very impressionable, so to say, to suggestion. They voluntarily allowed themselves to be experimented upon in the interests of science; and in the said interests underwent what, had they not been persuaded they felt no pain, would have been really painful operations. For instance, relates Dr. Delboeuf, he one day requested the elder girl to put out her tongue, which he pierced through several times with a knitting needle, the instrument being drawn in and out without the patient experiencing the slightest pain or the least desire to withdraw her tongue. It is perforated in several places; but it had been suggested to her that neither during nor after the operation she felt any pain, and in obedience to the suggestion she did feel none. The same young person happened to smash her fingure whilst working in the garden, and was obliged to cease work until Dr. Delboeuf arrived. He hypnotised her, and at once a l suffering disappeared, and, what is more curious, he asserts, all trace of the bruise also. To enumerate all the remarkable instances of the influence of hypnotic suggestion on certain temperaments given by the doctor, would take up much space; but it is to be concluded from them that he can cause people to feel pain when there is none, as well as not to feel pain when it really exists.

FRIDAY, 23RD SEPTEMBER.

AT the Bombay Terminus of the G. I. P. Railway the statue of Progress has been placed in its position on the apex of the dome of the station building. The figure, which is about fifteen feet in height, weighs about six-and-a-half tons, and represents a draped female, resting her left hand on a wheel (the symbol of progress); and standing in a graceful attitude with her right hand raised above her head, which is slightly bent forward, giving the statue the appearance of gazing on the masses below, and a torch, the top of which has been gilded to represent fire, has been placed in the right hand.

THE mediation of England having failed, Italy is preparing for an autumn expedition against Abyssinia. The Italian Press advocate additional annexations in the Red sea.

HIS Excellency the Viceroy has contributed Rs. 100 to, and recorded his sympathy with the object of, the Juggernath Pilgrim Fund.

THE following curious advertisement lately appeared in a foreign newspaper: "A young man, aged 25, who has lost his situation owing to the inferior salaries accepted by female clerks and book-keepers, has been compelled to turn his attention to domestic accomplishments, such as cooking, sewing, nursing, &c., and is now seeking a situation in a family as parlour-maid or house-keeper. *N. B.*—Would have no objection to keep house for a lady cashier or book-keeper. Address—Myty, No. 1A, at the office of this paper."

INFORMATION has been received at Simla that the Maharani of Dhulip Singh died in London on the 18th instant, after an illness of two days.

SATURDAY, 24TH SEPTEMBER.

THE *Maulmain Times* says :—'It is anticipated that by next cold weather 4,000 additional police will be ready to proceed to Burma, and, as the total police force in that country will then be equivalent to about seven regiments of native infantry, it is not improbable that a larger number of regular troops will be relieved than is at present contemplated. A new re-distribution scheme of military and police in both Upper and Lower Burma is now under consideration.

THE work of the Survey Department was carried on in Upper Burma long before order was established in the country, with the result that the men were some times in as great danger as the troops. An official report contains the following passage, referring to the Tharrawadi district, last year, where a large gang of dacoits was driven by the troops into land which was under survey :—The result was that three sub-surveyors, with 40 *kalassies*, narrowly escaped being massacred at Nyoung-le-bin, and Mr. Gibson's camp was attacked at Pinzaik on the 26th of April. Four men fell into the hands of the dacoits, who tortured them to death in the most barbarous manner; a fifth man was never heard of again, and it is believed he too was killed. The loss of both Government and private property was considerable.

THE *Novoe Vremya*, of St. Petersburg, thus speaks about Ayub's flight :—The Persian Government has no interest whatever in interfering with the events which may ensue after the appearance of Ayub Khan in Herat. It may even surmise that such events will be far from unpleasant to Russia, whose good will the Shah continues to value more and more. It may easily transpire that Ayub, anxious to consolidate his position at Herat, will apply for Russian protection for himself and his country on bases similar to those governing our relations with Bokhara. It would hardly be possible to refuse such a request in view of the position which we occupy in Central Asia. No doubt this would be highly unpalatable to the British Government; but that is to be done if events are leading with such fatality to the solution of the Central Asian question foreseen and predicted many years ago by the Duke of Argyll—a solution discredited among English Conservatives, who believed, or pretended to believe, in the famous theory of the "Afghan buffer?" This is candid enough in all conscience. Persia is in the hands of Russia, and all the tall talk in certain quarters here of the advisability of England immediately taking steps to regain her influence with the Shah is nonsense. It is too late now to make the attempt.

MONDAY 26TH SEPTEMBER.

THE Czar threatens to expel Prince Ferdinand with more indignity than he did Prince Alexander.

THE Panslavist Press are in hopes that Ayub Khan will ask for Russian protection for the whole of Afghanistan. Ayub's escape occasions anxiety at Berlin in regard to the future of Central Asia.

THE Governor-General of the Caucasus has given orders that Mussulmans are not to be pressed into military services, but in lieu may pay a certain percentage of their incomes.

MR. Charles Pontifex has been appointed Solicitor to the Secretary of State for India in Council, and he will henceforth conduct all appeals on behalf of the Courts of Wards, as well as generally on behalf of the Secretary of State in Council.

THE object of the three French travellers who were recently at Simla, says a Simla correspondent, was to trace and examine Alexander's route in the invasion of India and for scientific exploration. They have only partly succeeded in their object.

IT is reported in Berlin that, shortly before starting for Copenhagen, the Czar was twice shot at in the grounds of Krasnoeszelo by a Nihilist disguised as an officer of the Guards, the second shot perforating His Majesty's coat sleeve. The Czar certainly carries his arm in a sling, but the cause of this is said to be rheumatism.

OF five lady students in Grant Medical College, three—Miss Bradley, Miss Ruttonbai Malabari, and Miss Motibai Rustomjee Kapadia—have passed the examination after a four-years' course. These young ladies, we understand, do not intend to appear at the L. M. and S examination, but will obtain a license to practise. This is the first batch of lady graduates in Bombay.

TUESDAY 27TH SEPTEMBER.

IT is believed that the Patents Bill will be passed during the ensuing Calcutta season.

Mr. Horace Cockerell, C. S. I., has sent in his papers to resign the Civil Service. The valuable service which Mr. Cockerell has rendered to the country will ever be remembered with gratitude.

THE rains of July and August were too heavy and continuous for the cotton crop in the North-Western Provinces. The area of cultivation is reported 15 per cent. less than last year, and the outturn, taking 100 as a full average crop, is estimated at the figure 66.

THE *Pioneer* has positive authority for contradicting the statement that Sir Theodore Hope will succeed Sir Bradford Leslie on the East Indian Railway. Who Sir Bradford's successor will be is as yet unknown.

THE Nizam has increased his Jubilee donation to Lady Dufferin's Fund from Rs. 12,000 to Rs. 50,000.

THE Allahabad paper writes :—"Nothing has been heard lately regarding the Punjab University examination scandals. The matter, we believe, stands much as follows :—The Senate of the University referred the whole case to the local Government suggesting that a Commission should be appointed to investigate all the circumstances connected therewith. The Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab forwarded this suggestion to the Government of India, who practically agreed with it, but asked the local Government to frame what may be called specific charges. These are now under consideration, and the Commission will be appointed when they have been duly drawn up."

WEDNESDAY 28TH SEPTEMBER.

THE adjourned meeting of the Senate of the Bombay University was held at the Sir Cowasjee Jehangier Hall under the presidency of Mr. Justice West, Vice-Chancellor, on Thursday evening, (September 15) when further consideration was given to Dr. R. N. Khory's resolution, that the degree of M. B. should be substituted for L. M. & S., and Dr. Wellington Grey's amendment to the effect that a degree of Bachelor of Medicine and Surgery should be instituted to be conferred on those candidates who had graduated in Arts or Science and who had passed such examination in medical subjects as the University should determine. After some discussion the resolution and the amendment were withdrawn, it being decided on the suggestion of Dr. Maconochie that the subject should be referred back to the Syndicate.

THE *Times of India* says :—'how heavily the depression of trade is telling on some income tax-payers appears clearly from the lately published report of the Inland Revenue Commissioners. The figures relating to Schedule D for the year 1885-86 show that incomes derived from trades and professions were assessed at upwards of three and-a-half millions less than in the previous year, or a decrease of 2·36 per cent. for England alone. The county of Lancaster and the city of London show decrease of over a million each, and Middlesex, exclusive of the city, of half a million. The heaviest decrease of all is in the case of incomes derived from ironworks, which are 22 per cent. less, and not much more than half the figures for 1883-84. In Scotland the fall in incomes from trades and professions is as much as 5 per cent.; but in most other respects Scotland has not suffered severely. As a rule the income from foreign securities shows general increases for Great Britain and Ireland. Even now the rate of income tax is 7*d.* in the pound; and the facts quoted show how much reason there was for Mr. Goschen's remittance of 1*d.* in the current year's budget.'

Allen's India Mail is about to pass into the hands of a company that is being formed under the chairmanship of Sir Richard Temple. The new company will include banking in its operations.

THE *Indian Agriculturist* states that locusts and caterpillars have invaded Jeypore, and famine is apprehended there in consequence of the destruction the latter have caused.

THE *World* says that Sir Salar Jung is, at any rate, highly pleased with his reception in England. He went down to Osborne to receive his decoration from the Queen's hands, and on his return gave a large dinner-party at his house in Rutland Gate, which almost revived the faded memories of the Jubilee. The Duke of Marlborough, Lord Hopetown, Mr. and Mrs. Adrian Hope, Mrs. Ronalds, Sir Arthur Sullivan, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, Mr. A. Hey, Count Charles Kinskey, Mr. Ilbert (of "Ilbert Bill" fame), Lord William Nevill, Mr. and Mrs. Moreton-Frewen, Mr. Edward Sassoon, Colonel and Mr. Richardson, Sir Charles-Rivers Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. Helbert, and Mrs. Durand were amongst Sir Salar's guests.

THURSDAY 29TH SEPTEMBER.

KILLING A MONSTER:—'On Wednesday, September, 14 at the Madras High Court, on the Appellate Side, before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Parker, Mr J. G. Smith, in the absence of the Government Pleader, on behalf of Government, appealed against the acquittal of three men and two women on a charge of murder and attempt to commit murder. Mr. Gopaul Row, Vakil, appeared in support of the acquittal on behalf of the accused. The first two accused were tried by Mr J. W. Best, Sessions Judge of South Canara, on a charge of murder, the third and fifth of abetment of murder, and the fourth with attempting to commit murder. They were tried by Assessors and acquitted. The facts of the case were as follows: In the month of April last, the fifth accused gave birth to a monster child which had four eyes, two on the head and two on the forehead, two teeth and some hair to the back of the head. The child on being born began to grunt like a pig, and the mother said that it would grow big and should be killed. The people about the place said that if the monster was allowed to live it would grow big and then destroy the country, and they suggested that it should be killed, Upon this the fourth accused placed a trough upon the monster and sat upon it. The first and third then went to the spot, when the fourth accused asked the first to sit on the trough and she did so. The second accused was called, and the fourth then told the others to kill the monster. The monster was then taken to a field wrapped up in a mat together with the trough, and on opening the mat was observed to have a face like that of a monkey, four eyes and hair as described above, and its feet and hands turned backwards. The second accused held the child fast, while the first struck it on its head with a peg, two or three times, and killed it. On behalf of the accused it was urged that they did not believe the monster to be a human being, but something other than a human being, while if allowed to live it would have destroyed the country. Their Lordships after hearing Counsel on both sides took time to consider their judgment.'—*Madras Standard.*

IN his explanatory memorandum about the Indian accounts and estimates the Under-Secretary of State has adopted the notation of Rx. for ten rupees.

'THE Secretary of State,' says a contemporary, 'will be shortly in possession of a despatch from India, showing that the charges of land jobbing against officials in Upper Burmah are absolutely without foundation.'

SIR Theodore Hope will accompany the Viceroy in his journey to Beluchistan as well as along the Sind-Saugor Railway, and thence onwards to Peshawar.

FRIDAY 30TH SEPTEMBER.

A LARGE number of applications have been received for admission to the seminary for Oriental languages, which has been established by the German Government in connection with the Berlin University, in the interest of the deplomatic and consular service.

THE despatch of heavy artillery from England along the Pacific Railway to Esquimalt has, says a military contemporary, produced a profound impression in Russia. "General Ignatieff, Governor-General of Eastern Siberia, who has returned to his post from St. Petersburgh this week, takes with him instructions for enlarging the fortifications at Vladivostock. In place of the old Siberian coast flotilla, a powerful fleet of gunboats and sea-going torpedo-boat is to be formed, and a large number of Cossacks are to be sent to settle down in the vicinity of Vladivo tock and St. Olga. For the future, every effort will be made by Russia to recover the naval superiority in the North Pacific she established in 1879 by maintaining a large fleet there, and developing Vladivostock, but which, in her opinion, has

Digitized with financial assistance from the
National Archives of India
on 08 August, 2017

been shattered by the completion of the Canadian Pacific Railway."

SOME further testimony is borne to the efficacy of oiling oil upon the waters during a heavy sea. Captain Kuhlmann, of the North German Lloyd steamer *Main*. during a voyage between Bremen and New York scored a success "greatly beyond conception." Captain Kuhlmann's own words are as follows:—"We are in 50 deg. N. and 23 deg. W., in stormy weather, with a high sea from the West. We steered West, and thus had the sea right in front of us, so that the vessel pitched and rolled badly, taking the heavy seas at the bows. The passengers could not remain on deck for the seas which rolled from the fore part and flooded the deck, and, moreover, the boats hanging in the davits threatened to be washed away in the shifting of the vessel. I resolved in this emergency to experiment with oil, and two pipes opening on the sides of the ship were stopped with tow and then filled with oil, which flowed slowly through the tow. I soon observed the effect, for from the fore-shrouds to the stern no water came over. The sea had lost its power by reason of the oiling. We opened the door and approaches, and the passengers could stay on deck at will. The oiling was continued seven hours, and the small quantity of 5lbs was used." Captain Kuhlmann is so elated with his experience that he advises other navigators to adopt the plan.

SATURDAY, 1ST OCTOBER.

A London correspondent says:—General Tchernaieff, who captured Tashkend for the Russians and was at one time Governor-General of Turkistan, is to succeed the late M. Katkoff as editor of the *Moscow Gazette*. If M. Katkoff lashed the enemies of Panslavism with whips, General Tchernaieff will use scorpions. The "Lion Viceroy," as he was called in Central Asia, nourishes an implacable hatred against England; and in his hands, the Moscow paper may be trusted to clamour for an advance to Kabul and Herat more loudly than ever. The latest expression of opinion from that amiable journal is called forth by the state of things in Bulgaria. The Russian Government is invited to take energetic measures and the writer suggests that Trebizond and Erzeroum should be occupied by way of a beginning.

THE *St. James's Gazette* says:—A grateful nation paid Pitt's debts; but the Nizam of Hyderabad has just eclipsed the generosity of the British Parliament to the memory of the Great Commoner eighty years ago. When the present Salar Jung ceased to be Minister in the spring of this year, the Nizam, besides giving him a pension, voluntarily undertook to pay the debts of his father, the celebrated dewan of the same name. Very few persons imagined that those debts amounted to the very considerable sum of thirty lakhs, or £300,000 nominally. The Government of the Nizam has just issued new bonds for this amount to the creditors, and the liquidation of the total sum is to be spread over a period of ten or twelve years. The Nizam has thus given extraordinary proof of his regard for the Minister to whose care the present prosperity of the great State of the Deccan is mainly attributed; but there are not many princes or Parliaments in the world who would make good the deficiencies of a Minister whose rate of living exceeded his pay to the extent of £10,000 a year for a whole generation.

A PARLIAMENTARY return shows that the total National Debt of England at the end of the financial year, 1886-87, was £736,278,688, which was £6,003,723 less than the previous year, and £100,865,909 less than in 1856-57.

A NEW attempt is announced to be made to solve the problem of balloon steering. Captain Renard has, it is stated, discovered a mechanism for this purpose, which will follow the lines of M. Giffards' idea in 1855, in conjunction with M. Gabriel Yon, the aeronautic engineer. The baloon constructed by M. Yon measures 66 metres in length, and is in the form of a gigantic fish. It took six months to construct, and at present it only requires a second envelop of silk and a layer of special varnish to take the air. The balloon will be provided with a screw rudder, and worked by 52 horse steam power. According to the calculations, this motive power should enable the aeronaut to direct his course against a wind of a force of 20 kilometres to the second, by opposing a resistance equal to a speed of 22 kilometres, leaving, therefore, a surplus force of 2 kilometres per second. The whole problem is said to lie therein. One balloon just constructed on account of the Russian Government measures 3·000 cubic metres. For its expansion pure hydrogen will be employed, obtained by a special machine producing 600 cubic metres an hour. The operation will, therefore, require about six hours.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1887.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

THERE is a suggestion in a recent issue of the *Pioneer*, which is worthy of note. In the course of an energetic squirting of the concentrated essence of envenomed malevolence, it recommends that the Government should give full permission to all its officers to prosecute the Native Press for libel. Of course the author of the suggestion does not at heart wish his proposal to be accepted; he knows that in Civil suits for damages no such permission is needed, and if prosecutions be freely resorted to it will not often benefit the prosecutors. But we take him at his word, and desire most earnestly and sincerely to see it acted upon. The present relation between Government officers and the Native Press is an unhealthy one. It is fruitful of evil, and calls for urgent change. On the one hand, the Press feels that it is its duty to watch the action of local officers and expose all acts of real or supposed maladministration in the same way in which it watches and exposes the doings of all lawless people, for not to do so would be to abdicate one of its most important functions. On the other hand, the officers concerned bitterly complain of the criticisms of the Press which they allege hamper them in the honest, efficient, and fearless discharge of their duties. It is undeniable that the Press is not unoften very severe in its tone—at times it is positively offensive—a tone which must more or less sour even the sweetest of tempers; but with the example of the English, the French, the American and the Anglo-Indian Press before our editors this is unavoidable. We may all disapprove of the vapourings of the *Eatanswill Gazette*, but we still take in the *Pioneer*, the *Saturday Review* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*. True, the Native Press is still far behind the English leading papers in general merit, but that does not in any way affect the question at issue. What we have to do with in the present connexion is their tone and keenness of criticism, and in both these respects the Indian imitators have not yet risen to the level of their English models. The difference between the two is as marked as that between the lispings of a child and the rasping, trenchant language of a professional satirist. The keenness of the most scurrilous vernacular paper is as mild as milk and water compared to undiluted aqua fortis of the great cynic of the *Saturday Review*, or the no less biting *Truth*, or the *World*. Not to go out of India, take the leaders of the *Pioneer* regarding the people of this country. No honest judge will deny that in rancorous malevolence they have never been approached by any vernacular paper in Bengal. The great ambition of the vernacular papers is to imitate the leading Anglo-Indian journals, and, as evil traits are more easily copied and more readily learnt than sterling merit, it is but natural that the native papers should show more of the former than of the latter. This is doubtless unfortunate, and much to be regretted; but it is inevitable. To try to put it down would be to destroy the papers as instruments of good, and with all their scurrility and untruthfulness, real or alleged, it is undeniable that as they are they do more good than harm. Our Allahabad contemporary might demur to this in his present mood of vexation, and appeal to the cases of Messrs. Wilson and Beames which illustrate the harm that is done; but for one Beames, we have scores of Munsiffs, Deputy Magistrates, Sub-Deputies and native officers of lower grades, and even our contemporary will admit that they work all the better under the censorship of the Press. Except when a European planter is aggrieved, their actions never come under the purview of the Anglo-Indian Press. Our foreign contemporaries are not in a position to obtain reliable accounts of those officers, and with insufficient untrustworthy data before them they cannot judge correctly. Nor are superior European officers better situated in this respect. They are beset with all the difficulties that stand in the way of Anglo-Indian editors, and they fail to overcome them. Under the circumstances either an important and very effective check over mischievously-disposed officials must be altogether removed, and evil allowed to thrive, or the Vernacular Press must be permitted to comment on the actions of our officials, both high and low, as they do at present. This is what is done in every civilized country where the Press is free, and there is nothing in the circumstances of India which would suggest a different course. We are not wanting in sympathy for Mufassil officers; we admit freely that at times they are sorely and very unjustly treated by the Press; but we look upon this treatment as a part and parcel of the responsibilities of office, and none can hold office in a free country without being subjected to it. And, after all, the treatment meted out to Indian officials is by no means nearly so hard as that which falls to the lot of their brethren in England. The lampoons, squibs, carricatures, foul abuse, wholesale misrepresentation and rancorous falsehood which have been directed against Mr. Gladstone for days and months and years are many thousandfold more trying than whatever has fallen to the lot of any Indian official, European or Indian, and if the former bears it with equanimity, the latter need not make a special grievance of the treatment he receives.

In saying this, however, it is the furthest from our wish to advocate license for defamation or scurrility in any way. We are entirely at one with our contemporary that they should be checked, as they are in the case of the civil population. The law of the land should have perfect freedom of play between the aggrieved and the aggressor; but we deny that such is not the case now. Our contemporary, without saying it in so many words, suggests the idea that the aggrieved officials have now to obtain the sanction of Government before instituting an action for defamation or damages, and this should not be. But it is not so. The law of the land provides ample protection to Government officers for their judicial acts, and for private civil actions no permission is necessary; any officer can file an action against whomsoever he likes at his own sweet will; and if he does not always do so, it is because he does not think the game worth the candle. That is the principal, if not the sole, cause of prosecutions being very scarce. The theory of martyrdom which Lord Lytton enunciated is unquestionably false. The author of it knew well that it was so, and he put it forth solely as an excuse for his infamous Gagging Act. Our contemporary practically admits this when he says: "This was the argument of weakness and indecision, and even if it had any weight a decade ago, it most certainly has none now." The native press is miserably poor, without an exception, and a sentence of six months' imprisonment or a fine of a thousand rupees would be equal to one of absolute suppression. It is idle all, therefore, to suppose that any Indian editor will for a moment risk either, unless he had an unimpeachable case to depend upon, and when there is such a case it should be the duty and to the interest of Government to let it run through its course in the duly constituted courts of the country. Take, for instance, the case of Mr. Beames. The *Pioneer*, the *Englishman* and the *Civil and Military Gazette* felt greatly scandalized at the conduct of the native paper which first brought it to light, and spared no pains to denounce it for its animosity, and had Mr. Beames brought an action against it for defamation or damages, and the owner of the paper been cast, the paper would have been at once suppressed; but Mr. Beames sought or obtained no sanction, and none was necessary, and the departmental enquiry which followed and resulted in the punishment of Mr. Beames gave the paper an importance which it would never have got in a court of law. Even if it had been declared innocent it would have so suffered in resources by law charges as to be particularly reluctant to take up another case of the kind. The mischief done in the case was greatly enhanced by the necessity it imposed upon the Bengal Government to suppress the publication of the papers connected with it, and thereby to give rise to a reasonable suspicion in the mind of the public

that the case was worse than what it appeared to be in the terms of the Government orders on the subject. Take another case, that of Mr. Wilson of Cambay. Had he prosecuted his accuser in a civil court, a fair judicial trial would have been given, and there would have been an end of it. Instead of that a secret enquiry was held by a Commission, Mr. Wilson declared guilty, the report of the Commission approved by Government, and then he was declared not guilty by the Secretary of State on the understanding that the accused would retire from the service; and to crown all, the evidence on which the Commission and the Bombay Government convicted Mr. Wilson is withheld from the public. We appeal to our contemporary to say whether a public trial in the Bombay High Court would have done more harm, than what the suppression of the papers has done. In Bengal we have lately had several cases of defaulting Deputy Magistrates, and in every one of them the alleged offence was first brought to light by the much abused Native Press, and in every one the charge was brought home, but the Government did not publish the evidence. It is all very well for our contemporary to descant on the injury done to the reputation of Government by the criticisms of the Native Press, but can he conscientiously tell us which is it that does more harm, the witholding of information for the saving credit of peccant officers, or the comments on such witholdings? *Fiat justitia, ruat cælum*, is an old school-boy maxim, but it is as true as regards the Government as it is with reference to the people at large. Let justice be done fearlessly and every thing will go right. It may be unpleasant to be compelled to allow a pet officer suffer for his misdeeds; the *mabap* theory demands special mercy; but it is far better to let a diseased member to be amputated, than to injure the body politic by suffering it to remain. The reputation of Gevernment for unflinching impartial justice is of infinitely higher importance than the private interests of any of its officials, high or low, and nothing can injure that reputation more than the suppression of evidence for the sake of individuals. No such suppression can take place in a British Court of law, and we urge therefore, let the law have its course, without fear and favour, and the highest interests of the State would thereby be best subserved. The only argument against private prosecution would be the cost, but the law of the land has already provided for that. Act XXXVII of 1850 lays down the rule that in actions connected with their official acts, officers shall have the law charges incurred on account of them paid by Government, so no innocent officer can suffer; and for purely private wrongs the officers are situated exactly in the same position as the public at large.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

To the public at large the most interesting communications to the annual gatherings of the British Association are the inaugural addresses of the General and the departmental Presidents. They not only afford excellent summaries of the progress of science during the preceding twelve months, but put forth in vivid colours the hopes, aspirations, and prospects of scientific research; and as science in its widest signification includes all and everything that contributes to the welfare of man, there is always something or other which is welcome to some class of thinkers or other. In theory the address of the General President is expected to be a survey of all the different branches of science; but in these days of division of labour, of specialism, this is not convenient—it adds greatly to the length of the address, and thereby detracts from its interest. The audience soon gets tired. On the other hand to curtail its length is to detract from the value of the address as a full summary. It has been, therefore, the practice of late years for the President of the Association for the year to confine himself to that branch of knowledge to which he himself has paid the greatest attention, and the plan has worked most admirably. It helps the public to a description of the latest phase of the particular branch and that by the most profound scholar of it. It leaves nothing to be desired; nd as the departmental Presidents emulate the General President and each in his own sphere tries to bring out the most perfect monograph of the subject of his department, the sum total of the addresses constitute the most complete history of knowledge for the time. At the congress of the Association held at Manchester, during the last three weeks, Sir Henry Roscoe, the chemist, held the office of General President, and his address was devoted to a full sketch of the recent progress of the science of Chemistry. But it seems not to have been particularly well received. It did not rise to the level of some of the best addresses of former years. It was wanting, too, in that nimbus of transcendentalism which in these days of sensationalism is so generally expected of our great scientists. Archimedes boasted that he would have upturned the earth if he could have found some place whereon to rest his lever, and Sir Henry, in his own line, attempted to cap it by saying that Chemistry would some day construct all organic substances in laboratories by syntheses of elementary constituents without the aid of the organic world. This means that some future chemist will, with a supply of oxygen, hydrogen and some other elementary matter, produce for us in his laboratory a plentiful supply of pure milk, without resorting to a cow or any other animal, or give us bagsful of rice with the same materials. To our people in India, this should be certainly very startling; but in England it fell flat. The idea is old; it had been first put forth by Leibig and Wohler many years ago, and people did not care to be particularly startled by such a second-hand theory, particularly as no attempt was made to give any measure of the time when the prediction would be realized. Nor has the success of margariue as a substitute for butter prepared the temper of the people to look upon the prospect of milk from similar manipulation with anything like a favorable inclination. The success achieved at the beginning of the century by French chemists in converting saw-dust into sugar was much more startling. The preparation too of antipyrin and of a saccharine matter 250 times sweeter than sugar failed as these articles did not come home to the public. The details given by Sir Henry of the atomic theory were also found to be stale. They did not show any marked advance over Professor Tyndall's inaugural address of 1874, and that was only a reflex of the theory of Democritus. The remarks of the Professor carried our people back two thousand five hundred years when our Kanada started the atomic theory of creation. Sir Henry was equally unfortunate in his opinion regarding the impossibility of further resolution of the elements. Many learned physicists think the possibility to be eminent. The peculiarities of the allotropic condition of oxygen are alone sufficient to show that with improved means and appliances we may some day have to alter the number of our primary elements. Sir Henry Roscoe was not very happy in his arguments in this respect. He said that 'the greatest terrestrial heats had so far failed to accomplish this. Also that spectrum analysis, when applied to the composition of the stars, yielded negative evidence, and showed that the hydrogen atom, as known on earth, was able to resist the temperature of the stars, which were, presumably, many times hotter than our sun.' *A priori* the terrestrial heat argument brought to bear against the founders of chemistry would have precluded the prospect of reducing potassium, sodium, and aluminium, and stellar heat is a matter of presumption which applies to hydrogen only; we know nothing of the effect of concentrated heat and electric action on iron, lead, copper and other metals The importance attached by Sir Henry to the refutation of Leibig's theory that the mechanical energy of animal bodies was sustained entirely by the nitrogenous constituents in their food, was a matter of small moment. The theory had never attained complete mastery over the minds of other than second and third rate retailers of dogmatic truths. Even more unfortunate was the theory of vegetables deriving all their carbon from the atmosphere. It left altogether out of sight the value of charcoal as a manure.

Some of the departmental addresses were, however, of great interest. The one which will most interest our readers is that of Professor Sayce, who, at the head of the Anthropological and Ethnological section, announced that Professor Max Muller and those who laboured with him to establish the theory of the Central Asiatic origin of the Aryans, were all wrong, and that the Aryans came not from the plateau of Central Asia, but from far Scandinavia. The idea is founded upon the unreliable character of the evidence of language. If this new theory be established as a scientific verity it will deprive some of our countrymen of the pretension they put forth as Aryans and members of the same race with Englishmen. But Max Muller is a tough antagonist to deal with, and the battle must be arduous and long before a decision is come to, if ever that consummation is to be arrived at. In the mean time we await the receipt of the text of Professor Sayce's address.

CREATURES OF IMPULSE.

Professions for the good of humanity, whether real or pretended, always secure consideration. It is difficult not to sympathise with a man who devotes his own time and talent for the well-being of his fellow creatures, and when his endeavours are judicious and well-directed they command high respect. The secret of the success which attended the labours of the great teachers of the earth lay in their single-minded devotion to the cause of humanity. The keystone of Buddha's system was the universal benevolence he preached. His atheism, his *nirvana*, his theory of gradual advance of the human soul towards perfection, appeared as the merest jargons, quite unintelligible to the bulk of his followers and his audience; but he touched the most sensitive cord in every human breast when he appealed to kindness for all living beings. The effect of this benevolence is greatly heightened by asceticism, and reformers in every age and clime have professed some degree of self-deniance and austerity. And truth to say their success has generally been regulated by the measure of their asceticism. Voluptuousness is allied with hard-heartedness, and no Lucullus can ever hope for the honors of a religious reformer. Notwithstanding the restraints which he inculcated Epicurus failed to secure a large following. It has to be borne in mind, however, that neither benevolence nor asceticism can by itself prove the goodness of the heart; nay even the two combined do not suffice for the purpose. On the contrary, the history of reformers shows that a vast amount of selfishness, of wickedness. of fraud find currency under the cloak of benevolence and asceticism, and it is exceedingly difficult to discriminate between the real and the fictitious. Moreover, there are large masses of silliness, impulsiveness, and incapacity to value proportion which add greatly to the difficulty of discrimination. Amidst a great number of selfish, or wicked, or fradulent reformers, there are persons who are honest by nature, but who, though wanting in the strength of mind necessary for the grasping of intricate questions nevertheless wish to evince the goodness of their heart by busying themselves in matters of social reform. Others, equally honest, are impulsive by nature, and cannot rest quiet when their feelings are aroused, and these help largely to make the profession of begging and imposture so lucrative. And there are those also who, without at alll being wanting in honesty, are incapable of forming, or are too indolent to form, correct estimates of relative proportions. These three groups of persons greatly embarrass our judgment in distinguishing between the honest and the dishonest. They are all well-known to be honest and well-meaning,—some of them have achieved distinction in their respective spheres, and command the confidence of the public at large,—and when they yield to their foibles, it becomes an exceedingly unpleasant task to deal with their fancies and yet we cannot spare them. We would be wanting in our journalistic duty as well as in our duty as members of the community we belong to, if we let such fancies pass current without a protest. Such a case of a peculiarly unpleasant character presents itself to us in the recent letter of Professor Max Muller on an asylum for Hindu young widows. The learned Professor has long since established his reputation as an expert in

matters of Indian antiquities. He has studied our ancient classics more thoroughly and critically than any other living European orientalist. He has devoted a long and honorable life to the study of Indian questions, and his opinions are treated with the highest respect by intelligent persons throughout Europe. But he labours under a most serious drawback. He has never visited India, and is therefore not in a position to judge of our social institutions and domestic condition with any thing approaching to accuracy. This fact must be well-known to him, and it should have warned him about the impropriety of handling such subjects; but unfortunately he has entirely overlooked it, and yielding to the wicked promptings of certain creatures of impulse, committed himself to opinions, which can subserve no good. He has been led to it by postponing his judgment to his impulse for serving the cause of humanity, and it grieves us to have to find fault with him. The slightest enquiry would have shown him that the lot of the Hindu widow is in many respects greatly superior to that of an English widow. Under the English law the latter can inherit only one-third of the personalty of her deceased husband, but no part of his real property, and can claim no maintenance; whereas the former has a right to occupy during her life all that portion of the dwelling house which she had in her use and occupation during the life time of her husband, and to claim a maintenance allowance from her sons whom she can restrain from alienating freal property to any extent which would cripple the means of paying her allowance. She is, likewise, entitled to inherit the entire estate of her deceased lord in default of sons, grandsons, and great-grandsons. She has, moreover, the right of holding during her 'covert' state property apart and independantly of her husband which no English woman had until the Married Women's Property Act was passed the other day, to prevent the disgraceful scandals which resulted from a hard-hearted husband seizing the proceeds of a copyright which belonged by natural law to Mrs. Norton, for a book or books which she had herself written. Such a thing could never have happened under the Hindu law. These legal advantages clearly show that Hindu widows, young or old, are infinitely better off than their sisters in England, and to talk of an asylum for them is to talk an amount of arrant nonsense which is truly astounding when proceeding from a person of the position of the learned Professor. And we need hardly say that those who inherit property are not the persons who are, or can be, treated socially with any disrespect. Professor Max Muller must have seen in England how old widowed aunts of even the most crazy temper are treated who have money to give. We take this low argument, because it would take us too much out of our line to prove the respect with which we treat our widowed ladies.

Much has been made of the inauspiciousness of widows. This is founded on the custom of excluding widows from the party which welcomes a bridegroom when he first enters the bride's house; but this no more affects the question of the general treatment of widows in Hindu houses than the exclusion of widows from serving as bride's maids does in England. The young Indian "reformers" who have primed the learned professor, knew well that they were indulging in fibs, but they felt it to their interest that they should do so. It is observable that the prohibition above alluded to extends to only a few minutes of the first welcome, and that after that Hindu widows take a prominent part in conversing with the bridegroom during the whole of the nuptial night, and altogether they are allowed an amount of liberty which is never conceded to married women, whether young or old.

The last grievance as regards the widows of Bengal refers to the prohibition about their enjoying the society of men by contracting a second marriage, and to many young widows it is no doubt a painful privation. But it is limited to only about half a dozen of the highest castes, out of a total of over 150 castes and their total number cannot exceed two millions, and they are in this aspect not worse off than most widows and a great many spinisters in England. Had the learned Professor taken these facts into consideration he would never have thought of his project, and not added insult to injury by naming his proposed home an "asylum," implying thereby that the Hindus as a nation so cruelly treat their widows as to suggest the necessity of foreigners founding an asylum for their protection. A grosser libel has rarely been levelled against a nation of two hundred millions. The life of Maharani Surnamoye should have alone sufficed to expose the atrocious character of the libel.

We have not the smallest possible objection to a part of the Jubilee Fund being devoted to the relief of poor young widows in this country. Every charitable institution has something to recommend it, and the proposed one cannot be an exception. But we cannot help saying that there is a sad lack of the idea of proportion in the scheme. A small portion of seven lakhs of rupees on the one side, and many many millions of widows on the other! This has however been capped by another which proposes an outlay of five thousand pounds for all the widows of the Marhatta race. Mr. Justice Scott, with his Indian experience, doubts the feasibility of the Home scheme. He thinks no Hindu will send their widows to such a place, and he is quite right as far as the respectable classes are concerned. But no large community can exist without having its black sheeps and many of those offscourings of society who now fill the ranks of the fallen sisterhood of our large towns will doubtless be glad to exchange their present lot by resorting to a home where they will be well fed, well housed, and well cared for. Sometime ago a female school was kept up in Calcutta on some thing like this principle, and a missionary gentleman once told us that it became such a recruiting ground for vile purposes that it had to be abolished. We should be sorry if any portion of Her Majesty's Jubilee Fund be devoted for such a purpose, and, as far as at present advised, we cannot calculate upon a better result.

WAJID ALI SHA.

After a protracted and painful illness extending over many months Wajid Ali Sha, the last of the kings of Oudh, died at *Metiabrooj* on Wednesday the 20th of September last. His death, as that of the last of the illustrious but ill-fated line of Sadat Ali, is of more than ordinary import, for it is the death of his historic dynasty also. Though not a prisoner strictly speaking, his last days were spent under strict surveillance, and the last shreds of royal dignity disappear with him. His pension of twelve lacs of Rupees a year, in lieu of his kingdom which was wrenched from him in the execrable Dalhousian era, the history of which we desire not to rake up now, naturally stops with his death. And his numerous wives, children and dependants have now to live on the bounty of those who now enjoy what was once rightfully his. Though free from the cares of royalty, Wajid Ali Sha's last days were by no means peaceful; they were disturbed by factions and intrigues of the most disreputable character. The story of *looting* right and left while the caged lion was in his death pangs, though somewhat exaggerated, is not wholly without foundation, and it is admitted that his seals—no ordinary civilized rubber stamps—but inscribed on priceless gems, were clandestinely removed for obviously nefarious purposes. Who are directly or indirectly responsible for these nefarious proceedings is more than what a journalist can safely undertake to say. Foul play was suspected from the beginning, and Government was not without precautions for any emergencies that might suddenly arise. The Police had the strictest orders to repair to the spot in large numbers at literally a moment's notice. For months before His Majesty's death became a near probability, a contingent Police force was always held in readiness privately; and we have good authority to say that poor hard-worked *paharawallas* had to be in uniform even while asleep and off duty, and Inspectors and Superintendents had the strictest injunctions to watch at all hours of the night that this practice was not on any account departed from. No apprehension of a popular rising of the most portentious magnitude could have required more careful and elaborate precautions.

No sooner, therefore, the intimation of his Majesty's death was brought to the Agent of the Governor-General at the dead of night, than was the whole of the property and palaces at Metiabrooj taken charge of by a strong Police force numbering 500, and the river frontage was carefully guarded by Police boats. All unauthorised ingress and egress were stopped, and only a few leaders of the local Mahammedan community were allowed to pay their last homage to the deceased royalty. The funerals of His Majesty were attended by all his relatives and by representatives of the Mahammedan community, prominent among them being Nawab Abdul Latif Khan Bahadoor and the Hon'ble Syed Amir Hossen. Colonel Prideaux attended on behalf of the Government. The last of Sadat Ali's illustrious race was buried at the Imambarah of his own erection at the place of his forced residence, far far away from the last resting place of his fathers, and the curtain of oblivion falls amidst the obscurity of indifference, on one of the most eventful epochs of the modern history of Northern India.

What treatment the representatives of his late Majesty, lineal and otherwise, may receive at the hands of the Government it is difficult to anticipate. Political and equitable reasons, Lord Dufferin's natural generosity, and the proverbial British sympathy for the fallen and the lowly, may be expected to do what is just, proper and generous. We have no desire to enter into the merits of the individual claims of the King's numerous widows and children. Our only desire is that the action of the Government should not lead to hardship to those who are deserving of every consideration. From the tax-payers' economic point of view perhaps it would be difficult to countenance any scheme of lavish generosity. But generosity and justice have their claims in the conduct of human affairs just as economy has. Those whom the action of Government have deprived of their just patrimony, have unquestioned claims on the consideration of Government, and prudential reasons, not to speak of justice, will not have been properly regarded if those claims are not suitably recognised. For the protection and administration of the estate and effects of his late Majesty the Government has already taken action in the shape of passing a short enabling and disabling Act, which takes away the customary jurisdiction of the ordinary tribunals and vests all administrative functions of the estate solely and exclusively in the Governor-General in Council.

We care not to say a syllable about the merits or the demerits of the Act just passed. It is of a piece with the whole policy of the British Government towards the deceased king. There is, however, one provision in the Act which must pain all just men. The commonest rights of the lowliest of Her Majesty's subjects are to be denied to one who for a portion at least of his life was a ruling sovereign. Any testamentary disposition of his property, thought fit to have been made by his late Majesty, are to be absolutely null and void, and the desire and discretion of the Governor-General in Council is to be held supreme instead. A greater injustice and indignity to the fallen could not have been easily devised. The best of intentions, namely the desire to thwart the machinations of designing forgerers, which might have been very well met otherwise, is but a poor plea for such a flagrant breach of faith, for it is no less, and if the public had an opportunity of discussing the Bill which sanctions such an unholy measure, public mind would have been freely spoken. The last wishes of his Majesty in regard to the disposition of his property, sanctioned by his own law and religion, are to be scattered to the winds, and death puts no end to the humiliation of his captivity. British justice and British generosity are belied by such conduct, and we droop our head in sorrow as we pause over what Government in its wisdom has thought fit to do in assigning Wajid Ali Sha, even a lower rank than that of the lowest of coolies within its dominions. We are not aware whether any such testamentary dispositions had been actually made. If there be any, it is well worth a trial to ascertain in a proper tribunal whether even the potency of a legislative can set them aside.

LORD CROSS ON THE CAMBAY CASE.

WE stated in a recent issue that the Secretary of State for India has acquitted Mr. Wilson, of the Bombay Civil Service of the charge brought against him by Mr. Shamrao Land, the Dewan of Cambay. The public must be curious to know on what grounds Lord Cross thought it his duty to reverse the decision of the Bombay Government in this case. Sir John Gorst the Under-Secretary of State for India, in replying to a question on the subject the other day said in his place in the House of Commons, that Lord Cross considered the evidence adduced in the case altogether inadequate to support the finding of the Commission. The reasons which led his Lordship to come to this conclusion are explained in a despatch which is embodied in a recent published Resolution of the Bombay Government. We are placed at a great disadvantage in commenting on the decision of the Secretary of the State. While Lord Cross's despatch has been laid before the public, his Lordship has prohibited the Bombay Government from publishing the report of the Commission which found Mr. Wilson guilty. This order cannot be too deeply regretted. We have no hesitation whatever in saying that Lord Cross has done a great injustice to Lord Reay and his councillors in this matter. The Secretary of State's action in withholding the report of the Commission from the public cannot in any way be justified. In the absence of the report it will be naturally concluded that Lord Cross probably felt that if that document were allowed to see the light, the untenableness of the position taken up by him would be proved to demonstration.

The Commissioners appointed by the Bombay Government, Messrs. J. G. Moore and J. R. Naylor, made a careful and comprehensive inquiry into the charge brought against, Mr. Wilson and found him guilty. Their conclusion was accepted by the Bombay Government. Lord Cross, it seems to us, has reversed the concurrent judgments of two such high authorities on insufficient grounds. His Lordship says:—"The details of the charge made by Mr. Shamrao Land are in themselves highly improbable, considering the position of Mr. Wilson, his relations with the Dewan, the nature of the proposals he is said to have made, and the alleged time and manner of making them. It is equally difficult to believe that if the charge made by Mr. Shamrao Land were true, he, Mr. Shamrao, would have behaved as he did during the six or seven days that Mr. Wilson remained in Cambay after making the proposals. It is clear that during these days the Dewan did not act as a native gentleman might naturally have been expected to act after receiving an insult so gross as that which he alleges he received. He maintained relations apparently friendly with Mr. Wilson, but employed himself meanwhile in elaborating a scheme of what may be described as artificial evidence, in order to substantiate the charge which he wished to have it in his power to bring forward subsequently; evidence for instance such as his letter to his solicitor dated 23rd of November, and the interview which he had with Jhalia on the evening of that day in the presence of witnesses, carefully before-hand secreted, so that they might overhear what passed. It is established beyond doubt that at the time of these alleged occurences the Dewan was much dissatisfied with the course pursued by Mr. Wilson in his official character of Political Agent, and that he was afraid of losing his appointment as Dewan in consequence of Mr. Wilson's action. The evidence in support of the charge made by Mr. Shamrao Land is, on the whole, in my opinion, unsatisfactory and untrustworthy, and I think Mr. Wilson is entitled to be acquitted." The reasons which Lord Cross gives for disbelieving the witnesses brought forward by Mr. Shamrao Land do not, we submit, bear examination. His Lordship's rejection of their evidence is entirely based on the improbabilities of the case. He lays particular stress on the fact that during the six or seven days that Mr. Wilson remained in Cambay after making the infamous proposal, Mr. Shamrao Land maintained apparently friendly relations with the man who had so grossly insulted him. There is no doubt that the behaviour of Mr. Shamrao in this respect was not such as might have been expected from a high-minded gentleman. But then we cannot shut also our eyes to the absence of righteous anger which allowed Mr. Wilson to continue friendly relations with the Dewan during these days. If Mr. Wilson had really been innocent, he, as an English gentleman, would have cut off all intercourse with a man who had made the most serious and disgraceful charge against him. Mr. Shamrao's fault lay in his want of nerve to accuse Mr. Wilson immediately after the infamous proposal was made. We must not forget that the Dewan of a Native State cannot easily afford to incur the displeasure of the Political Agent who can make and unmake him. Lord Cross and the Lord Chancellor whom he consulted, have very little idea of the great powers which are exercised by Politicals in this country. The representative of the Paramount Power at the Court of a Native Prince, can do with perfect immunity almost everything he likes. He is really the lord of all he surveys. Even the ruler of the State, to say nothing of the State employes, is completely at his mercy. An official of a Native State who has the misfortune to incur his displeasure is sure to come to grief: even his master is quite powerless to protect him. Of course Lord Cross does not know all this, neither is the Lord Chancellor better acquainted with the real state of things existing in this country. Then, Lord Cross denounces the action of Mr. Shamrao Land in having an interview with Jhalia on the evening of 23rd November in the presence of witnesses "carefully before-hand secreted so that they might over-hear what passed." We should very much like to know in what other way Mr. Shamrao Land could possibly procure evidence against Mr. Wilson. Jhalia was not such a fool as to make the infamous proposal with which he had been entrusted, in the presence of witnesses. Have not Lord Cross and Lord Halsbury ever heard that the means which Mr. Shamrao Land adopted are universally used when it is sought to procure evidence of the offer of a bribe? If they have not, they have but a very poor knowledge of the world and its ways. Lord Cross further makes much of the fact that Mr. Wilson did not make the proposal personally to Mr. Shamrao Land when he had an opportunity of doing so. Here, too, the Secretary of State displays lamentable ignorance of human nature. "Eye-shame," if no other consideration, prevented Mr. Wilson from making the proposal himself. It is only natural that he should employ for this purpose the confidential servant who is supposed to have always done such dirty business for him. If Lord Cross had acted upon the wise maxim and given no reasons for his decision, it would have been much better for his reputation. The grounds on which his Lordship has reversed the concurrent judgments of two high authorities on a question of fact, are exactly such as might have been expected from a weak-minded man like the present Secretary of State for India, who wishes to make a show of his strength by differing from his subordinates.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

IN reappearing after our usual *Poojah* respite we have to offer our readers and supporters our heartfelt greetings. *Vijaya* in modern India has no longer the import it had of old, when the victorious band of the divine Rama met in brotherly greetings and congratulations for triumph over evil. The shadow only remains, and that even is fast thinning away, as all observers must have been grieved to percieve. The stimulus of national life is gradually losing the power for good, and the one truly national festival of the Hindoos is losing its importance and festive character. That betokens decay, for where there is poverty, sickness, sorrow and loss of vitality, festive joys have little ascendency. May the divine mother assert her own once again and may her annual advent in Aryavarta be signal once more of the re-awakening of national life and revival of national vigour in all its pristine strength.

THE Calcutta *Poojaha* festivities have passed off pretty as usual. There was no lack of *Tamashas* and entertainment of the inner man. Theatricals, Panchalies, Jatras, Circus performances and nautches were on the usual scale. As we had announced in our last, Sir Maharaja Jotindra Mohun Tagore performed the Poojah in his newly built superb *Dalan* with great *eclat*. The premises of Maharaja Narendra Krishna Bahadoor and Raja Doorga Charurn Law, Babus Shama Churn Law, Gunga Prasad Sen and Asutosh Dhur, Kumars Neelkrishna and Benay Krishna, and Babu Gonesh Chunder Chunder formed amongst others the chief centres of attraction. On the Vijaya afternoon tram traffic had to be temporarily suspended in the main thoroughfares for the accomodation of the numerous *Pratimas* making for the holy river and their still more numerous attendants.

LIKE several years past the Doorga Poojah and Maharam festivals coincided this year in point of time. The disgraceful scenes of the last year at Etwah, and Delhi, however, were not happily repeated. Thanks to the good sense and loyalty of the leaders of the two communities, the friction between them were reduced to a minimum, and the precautionary arrangements of the Government in the probable centres of disturbance were careful and elaborate. Some petty disturbances are reported from Central India. But they, as exceptions, simply prove the rule of general good order, and we are unwilling to increase their importance by noticing them, in the hope that we shall have to hear of them still less the next year. The Calcutta Muhammadans, who never lost their heads even in the thick of excitement, behaved with their usual quietness and their *Tazia, Gowara* and *Dooldull* processions attended by members of all sections of the community passed off splendidly. The livery stable syces of Dhurumtollah carried off the palm as usual.

THE following is a correct account of the accident which happened on the Bengal Central Railway on the night of the 21st of September last between Bongong and Chandpara:—'At about midnight on the night of the 21st when No. 91 up mail was about 2 miles from Bongong Station, a bright light was observed by the driver of the train issuing from the 3rd vehicle from the engine, a 3rd class carriage. The train was at once brought to a stand, when it was found that the interior of the carriage was on fire, and that some of the occupants had jumped from the train—others being on the footboard of the carriage. The fire was extinguished and all passengers found, were picked up and taken into Bongong.

An engine and carriage were at once sent back to the scene of accident and 8 or 9 passengers picked up together, with a passenger run over by the train, who expired as he was being lifted into the carriage.

The same day the dead body of another passenger was found.

The fire originated through one of the occupants carrying a tin of turpentine, the contents of which leaked out on the floor of the carriage and became ignited by a match struck by a fellow passenger who complained that the leakage was spoiling his luggage.'

WE have been requested to inform our readers that H. H. the Maharaja Hutwa has given a donation of Rs. 1000 towards defraying the costs of Babu Pratap Chundra Roy's English Translation of the Mahabharat and that the Maharaja of Gidhour has promised a donation of Rs. 400 towards the same object.

WE regret to hear that the steamer "*Margaret*" plying between the stations of Sahebgunge, E.I.R. and Manihari, A. B. S. R., went aground about a fortnight ago. The steamer *Kashiji* was sent to the rescue, but in her endeavours to get the *Margaret* off she herself went aground. The smaller steamer was ultimately floated off slightly damaged; but the *Kashiji*, which had been plying at Sahebgunge for over 23 years, went down and totally disappeared as soon as the bank on which she was resting was cut. This is the second steamer that has disappeared between these two stations during the last twelve months.

IT is announced that their Excellencies the Viceroy and Countess of Dufferin will hold a Drawing Room at the Government House, Calcutta, on Friday, the 23rd December, 1887, at 9-30 P. M. The Levee will be held on the 20th of December.

FRESH complications due to the African Colonial policy of Italy look like a certainty. An Italian Army Corps, under the command of General San Marzano, will start for Massowah at the beginning of November. The Italian press, alluding to the mediation of England, says that Italy will gladly listen to Queen Victoria's endeavours to bring about a settlement of the differences between Italy and Abyssinia when King John's proposals have been made known; but meantime she cannot let pass the fit season for military operations. It is feared that King John's reply to the letter sent by the Queen will not arrive in time to stop the expedition.

THE cold weather programme of the Public Service Commission will be settled when Sir Charles Aitchison comes back. Sir Charles was timed to have reached Bombay to-day.

A SHORT Bill dealing with the question of Railway Police in India is likely to be introduced into the Imperial Legislative Council before the Session closes in Simla.

THE Benares bridge connecting the E. I. Railway and the O. R. Railway, which has been properly tested and was open for foot traffic for some time past, was opened for railway traffic on the 1st instant. The formal opening however will be delayed till His Excellency the Viceroy comes to Benares in the course of his winter tour, when it will be named the Dufferin Bridge. The Benares branch of the E. I. R. has been taken over by the O. R. R. Company.

THE Viceroy will inspect the Sukkur Bridge Works on the 30th October. His Excellency visits Quetta on November 5th, travelling there by the Hurnai Railway and will reach Sibi, *via* the Bolan line, on the 9th, and Kurrachee on the 11th November, where a stay of four days will be made. From Kurrachee, His Excellency will travel by the Indus Valley and the new Sind-Sagar Railways to Dehra Ghazi Khan, arriving there on the 18th, and going forward to Dehra Ismail Khan on the 20th November. The tour along the frontier will be extended to Peshawar and the Khyber, south again to Kohat, and back to Rawal Pindi. After that, Lahore, Meerut, Bharutpore, Allahabad, and Benares will be visited, each for a brief period. His Excellency reaches Calcutta on the 17th of December. His Excellency and the Commander-in-Chief will be accompanied on their frontier tour by Lady IDufferin and Lady Roberts. His Excellency will eave Simla on Thursday the 27th of October.

THE Income-tax Act will be probably extended to Burma next year.

ON his return journey from Simla the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces will make a short stay at Lucknow, where he will hold a farewell Durbar for the reception of the Oudh talukdars.

SCARLET fever has broken out in London. There are already fifteen hundred cases under treatment in the London hospitals, which are crammed with patients. The epidemic is increasing daily.

HASTINGS has just had one of its long standing grievances redressed. A Sub-Post Office has been opened at the Store, May Road, where every description of postal articles may be posted, money orders transacted and Savings-Bank accounts opened. But no delivery will be made from this office.

WE are glad to hear that the initial difficulties regarding the Howrah-Seakhala and the Howrah-Ampta tramways have at last been got over. The preliminaries have been arranged and the work is expected to be taken in hand shortly. From the Telkulghat at Howrah one line will run to Bantra, a distance of about two miles, from where the two different lines will diverge. The completion of the lines will open up a large local trade and confer a very great boon on the inhabitants of the tracts served.

SIR WEST Ridgeway has been appointed Under-Secretary for Ireland in the place of Sir Redvers Buller, who succeeds Sir Robert Biddulph as Inspector General of recruiting.

GENERAL Sir Harry Prendergast has been appointed to officiate as Resident at Mysore.

SIR AUCKLAND COLVIN is expected to arrive at Bombay from Genoa about the 15th November.

THE half-yearly examination of compounders or dispensers of European medicines will be held at the Campbell Medical School at Sealdah on Wednesday, the 12th instant.

IF the loyalty of the Indian Feudatories to the British throne were ever a question, it ought to be set at rest by the generous offer of His Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad to pay sixty lacs of rupees by three annual instalments, towards the frontier denfences. The offer, according to the *Times* which publishes the report, is couched in the most cordial terms and is accompained with the natural assurance that his Highness' sword may be relied on whenever necessary. The Simla correspondent of the *Englishman* wires that the acceptance of the offer has not yet been decided on, as it involves important principles. The offer is assured to be spontaneous, but not so spontaneous, we hope, as the Gowalior "loan." In accepting the offer the Government will have to consider whether the Nizam in his youthful exuberance of loyalty has offered what he can really spare and whether it would be consistent with its dignity and prestige to accept charity for fortifying its frontiers. At all events the loyalty of the proposal is reassuring, and M. Notovitch, the Simla Special of the *Novoe Vremeya*, should lose no time in informing his Government as to how deep-rooted loyalty to the British power is in India. The *Englishman* makes itself ridiculous by unneccessarily fretting that the news should have leaked out prematurely. It simply shows that the *Times* has more resources and enterprise than the *Englishman* and there is certainly nothing to fret at *that*.

MR. J. LAMBERT, the popular Deputy Commissioner of Calcutta, has, we are glad to notice, returned to his duties. He is said to have secured a more lucrative and important permanent appointment, which will soon deprive Calcutta of his excellent services, in which event there is a likelihood of Mr. Bernard's getting the *pucca* appointment here.

THE ranks of the few noble-minded Englishmen who take warm and genuine interest in the affairs of India, are fast thinning away. The death of Major Evans Bell after a protracted illness deprives her of one of the most disinterested friends and zealous, bold and capable advocates that her Princes and people ever had. Though not obtrusively prominent, there were few Indian questions in which the gallant Major did not take the deepest possible interest. He was in the Political Department of the Government of India for a long time, but could never identify himself with the reckless and unprincipled policy of annexation and spoliation that disgraced Lord Dalhousie's reign. His protests and criticisms were naturally unpalatable to the Indian as well as the Home Government, and he had to resign his appointment in disgust. From that time forward his services were ever at the disposal of the Indian people and princes whose unrepresented and misrepresented cause he espoused in a truly philanthropic spirit. The part he took in the rendition of Mysore is a matter of history, and his efforts to have the stain removed from the fair name of the late Holkar are also well-known. He was a staunch friend of the misguided Maharaja Duleep Sing and tried hard to dissuade him from the imprudent course which has brought on his present troubles. His however was a thankless task, and for his noble and disinterested endeavours in the cause of India, he was tabooed as a misguided enthusiast, who had his vengeance to wreak on the Government and was actuated by purely personal motives. But those that he devotedly served, appreciated his services well, and but a short time before his death an influential meeting of the Indian residents of England was held at the Westminister Hall, under the presidency of the Hon'ble Dadabhai Nowroji to do him honor. And his death is universally lamented in India.

A PARTY of fourteen men of the Bombay Light Horse, did, under the command of Sergeant Major Cuffe, a good bit of riding the other day. They started from Bombay on a Friday morning in full marching order, and reached Puna on Saturday at 10-20. P. M. covering a distance of 115 miles. Only 5 miles of the entire distance was walked over, and this was resorted to when crossing Ghats. The horses were Arabs, Walers and Persians. Of course in the olden Marhatta days, this would have been nothing very startling and the Pindaris on Wen'gunga or Cutchee bred horses made light work of 80 to 100 miles a day for several days together; but they were very lightly accoutred, and specially trained for such arduous journeys. In our own time Lord Mayo, on several occasions, rode sixty miles a day, but he had relay horses, and they were mostly Irish hunters. It is a pity our native breeds are fast getting extinct.

THERE is a good Bengali adage which says, that to an adverse critic 'the man who pushes forward is a wretch, and so is the fellow who moves cautiously.' This adage finds great favor with our Government, when dealing with native chiefs. The Raja who spends much in diverse schemes of progress is denounced as a spendthrift and the one who is cautious and saving is—well, a jew. A notable instance of this occurs in an order of the Madras Government. "The State of Kochin," says the *Englishman*, "appears to be flourishing, for not only has there been a large increase in the annual revenue for several years, but a considerable amount has been invested in Government securities. This, however, does not seem to have met with the entire approval of the Madras Government, for, while admitting that the financial condition of the State is very satisfactory, the Government points out that the money invested might have been devoted to better purposes." More judges for the Chief Court there, and more Public Works, and improved Postal Department are among the works recommended. We can easily conceive what would be the Government commentary on heavy outlay on brick and mortar, and a multiplicity of fat posts. The poor Raja of Tipperah knew it to his cost when he retained a Calcutta agent on some twenty or thirty pounds a month.

Urbs prima in Indes is about to take another step in her march to advancement. A scheme for a dog tax is under incubation. There is a dog tax in London, and Bombay feels it a hardship to be without one. The advantage offered is a leather collar with a medal attached which will insure safety to the dog from the lethal *lathi* of the Dome, and the more villanous strychnine powders of Government, and safe conveyance home from any place whereto the animal may be found astray. There is also a humanity side to the plan. Seventy-six thousand dogs were killed at Bombay during the last nine months; and with the collar on, this canine carnage will be greatly reduced, and the fear of hydrophobea proportionately diminished. The Ditchers don't patronise dogs enough to make the scheme paying here, or we should have recommended it to our Corporators. We can suggest, however, a substitute; it is Colonel Warren's new instrument of canine torture—the muzzle. The Allahabad print informs us, that the slang for a Pariah in his place is "*Pi*," and a muzzle on a *Pi* cannot fail to be a good thing.

WE have the following from the Traffic Superintendent's office, Eastern Bengal State Railway: "An accident occurred on the Northern Bengal Railway at Phulbari 96 miles north of Sara about 1 A. M. on the 28th. The down mixed train from Saidpur, on approaching the station, was divided at the points and six goods vehicles were thrown over. The engine was derailed, and the driver and foreman both fell off; the former was killed being crushed beneath one of the wagons, and the latter dislocated his shoulder. An enquiry is being held as to the cause of the accident. The up Darjeeling Mail which left Calcutta on Tuesday was delayed and passengers &c., were transhipped."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—ITS UNEQUALLED EFFICACY IN GENERAL DEBILITY AND EMACIATION.—IN cases of DEBILITY and Emaciation, the powerful curative influence of Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod Liver Oil, is graphically described by Sir Henry Marsh, Bart, M. D., phisician in Ordinary to the Queen in Ireland, who, after extensive use, strongly recommended this preparation, and observed: —"I have frequently prescribed Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil. I consider it to be a pure Oil, not likely to create disgust, and a therapeutic agent of great value." This eminent phisician remarks:—"With strumous and emaciated subjects, and where the general health is impaired, this remedy tells with peculiar efficacy. The reviving and remaining effects of a regular daily course of this animal Oil are highly satisfactory. Its favourable action on the system is renovating; it checks progressive emaciation, restores the yielding health, rebuilds, as it were, the tottering frame, and brings about a most remarkable and salutary change in all the vital functions." Dr. de Jongh's Light Brown Cod Liver Oil is sold only in capsuled imperial half-pints, pints, qnarts, with his stamp and signature and the signature of his sole consignees on the capsule and the label under wrapper, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees, Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

ON THE USE OF TAR.

Hitherto Tar has been administered in various forms, but drawbacks have existed, the principal being a repugnant flavour, and the great difficulty in accurately proportioning doses.

Mr. E. GUYOT, a Chemist, has rendered signal service by producing a concentrated solution of tar called "GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION," which renders the use of this justly valued medicament extremely simple.

GOUT'S TAR SOLUTION is undubitably the best ramedy for colds, Bronchitis and consumption.

When using it internally for colds, throat affections, and diseases of the skin and bladder put a tablespoonful to a tumbler of water as a dose.

Applied externally, GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION is used, as a wash, in cases of skin and scalp diseases PRICKLY-HEAT, and for Eczema.

Note.—Habitual use of GUYOT'S TAR SOLUTION as a beverage is invaluable to consumptive persons, and to all who are weak and exhausted by fever heat and disease. In warm countries it is an excellent fortifying drink, especially recommended for its preservative power in cases of fever.

Sold by all Chemists. Agents in Calcutta, Messrs Bathgate and Co. R. Scott Thomson and Co.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

WE have to acknowledge with thanks the following books and pamphlets:

1. Report on the Forest Administration of the Central Provinces for 1886-87.
2. Report on the Excise Revenue in the Central Provinces for 1886-1887.
3. Report on the Vaccine Operation in the Central Provinces for 1886-87.
4. Report on Education in the Central Provinces for 1886-87.
5. Report by the Board of Revenue on the Revenue Administration of the North-Western Provinces for the Revenue year 1885-86.
6. Administration of the Lower Provinces of Bengal from 1882-183 to 1886-87.
7. Review of the Revenue Administration of the Province of Oudh for 1886.
8. Meteorological Table for April 1887.
9. Sections from the Records of the Government of India, Foreign Department, No. CCXXVI.—Report of the Political Administration of the territories with the Central India Agency for 1885-86.
10. Indian Meteorological Memoirs being occasional Discussions and compilations of Meteorological Data relating to India and the neighbouring countries Vol. IV, Parts II. and III.
11. Charts of the Bay of Bengal and adjacent Sea north of the Equator, being the Specific Gravity, Temparature and Currents of the Sea Surface.
12. Decision of the Punjab Government on Mr. Macauliffe's Appeal.
13. Report of the Administration of the Meteorological Department for 1886-1887.
14. Army Circular, India, for July 1887 and Special or August 1887.
15. Medical Opinion of the Marriageable age of Native Girls.
16. Trade and Navigation Account of British India for July, 1887.
17. Journal of the Asiatic Society of Bengal Vol. LV Part. II. No. V 1887.
18. The Indian Purity Trumpet for September, 1887.
19. The Indian Magazine for August, 1887.
20. The Theosophist for September, 1887.
21. *Asrookana*—a number of poems in Bengali by Girindra Mohini Dasee.
22. Evidence of J. B. Upshoon before the Public Service commission.
23. The Shiva Sanhita by S. C. Bosu.
24. A Manual of the Geology of India, by F. R. Mallet.
25. The British Colonial Pocket Atlas. By John Bartholomew, F. R. G. S.
26. The Pocket Atlas of the World. By John Bartholomew, F. R. G. S.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette,—*28th September 1887.*

GENERAL.—Mr T J Mendes, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Kurigram, Rungpore, on leave, is appointed temporarily to have charge of the Bhadduck Sub-Division of the Balasore District, during the absence, on leave, of Mr J S Davidson, or until further orders.

Mr G E Manisty, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, is appointed to act, until further orders, in the first grade of Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, and is posted temporarily to the Sudder Station of the Shahabad District on being relieved of his present appointment as Officiating Magistrate and Collector of that district.

Babu Dwarka Nath Mukerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Sarun, is allowed furlough for one year, under section 132 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from such date as he may avail himself of it.

Babu Brohma Nath Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, on deputation as Manager of Kumar Padmanund Singh's estates, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 1st September 1887.

Mr C H Vowell, Magistrate and Collector, Pubna, on leave, is appointed to be Magistrate and Collector of Midnapore.

Mr E H Ruddock, Magistrate and Collector, Rajshahye, is allowed leave for two months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 10th proximo, or such subsequent date as he may be relieved.

Mr H Lee, Officiating Magistrate and Collector, Midnapore, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Rajshahye, during the absence, on leave, of Mr E H Ruddock, or until further orders.

Mr J Anderson, Magistrate and Collector, Murshidabad, is allowed furlough for seven months and twenty days, under section 50, chapter V of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 20th September 1887.

Mr J S Davidson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Bhadduck, Balasore, is allowed leave for two months and ten days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

The orders of the 29th August last, granting privilege leave for one month to Babu Chunder Kant Ganguly, Sub-Deputy Collector, Mynagori, Julpigori, and appointing Babu Komul Chunder Dutt to act for him, are cancelled.

Babu Okhoy Kumar Sen, Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave code, with effect from any date after the 16th proximo on which he may be relieved.

Babu Hurri Mohun Sen, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Backergunge, is appointed to act as Personal Assistant to the Commissioner of the Dacca Division, during the absence, on leave, of Babu Okhoy Kumar Sen, or until further orders

Mr E McL Smith, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Pakour, Sonthal Pergunnahs, is allowed leave for fifteen days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Babu Chunder Bhusan Chuckerbutty, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is allowed leave for three months, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may be relieved.

Babu Peary Mohun Bannerji, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector, on leave, is posted to the sudder station of the Patna District.

Mr F H Barrow, Officiating Magistrate and collector, Chumparun, is allowed leave for one month and twelve days, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 3rd October 1887.

Mr G E Manisty, Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Shahabad, is appointed to act as Magistrate and Collector of Chumparun, during the absence, on leave, of Mr. F H Barrow, or until further orders.

Mr O R Marriott, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Patna, is appointed to act temporarily as Magistrate and collector of Murshidabad, until further orders.

Police.—Mr E C Ryland, Officiating Assistant Superintendent of Police, Serampore, Hughly, is allowed leave for one month, under rule 2, section 138 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 7th proximo.

Registration.—Moulvi Hadi Ali Khan, Special Sub-Registrar, Gya, is allowed leave for seven weeks, under section 72 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he availed himself of it.

Moulvi Soban Ali Khan, Sub-Registrar, Jehanabad, Gya, is appointed to act as Special Sub-Registrar of Gya, during the absence, on leave, of Moulvi Hadi Ali Khan, or until further orders.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.—Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the code of Criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant Governor empowers Babu Anund Lall Chatterji and Moulvi Anwar Ahmed, Sub-Deputy collectors of Madhubani and Tajpore, respectively, in the District of Durbhunga, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Babu Umesh Chunder Ratahya', Deputy Magistrate and Deputy collector of Manbhum, is vested with powers under section 110 of the code of Criminal Procedure.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the Code of criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Niharun Chunder Ghuttack, Sub-Deputy Collector, Sitamarhi, Mozufferpore, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Under the authority vested in him by the final clause of section 357 of the code of criminal Procedure, Act X of 1882, the Lieutenant-Governor empowers Babu Baroda Kant Ganguly Deputy Magistrate, Rajshahye, to take down evidence in criminal cases in the English language.

Mr H Leson, Officiating Joint-Magistrate and Deputy collector, Mozufferpore, is vested with powers under sections 110 and 133 of the code of Criminal Procedure

Babu Bholun Mohun Ganguly, a Munsiff in the district of Midnapore, is vested with the powers of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits organizable by such a Court up to the amount of Rs. 50 within the local limits of the Sudder Munsiff of that district.

Babu Ambica churn Mukerji, B L is appointed to be an extra Munsiff in the district of Bankura for six months.

Advertisements.

IMPORTANT SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY.

There will be an important sale of landed property belonging to the Estate of the Raja of Deo at the office of the Collector of Gya at 1 P. M. on the 11th November 1887. The sale will take place under the provisions of the Chota-Nagpore Encumbered Estates Act. For particulars apply to the Collector of Gya or to the Manager of Deo Estate. 168

JUST OUT.

KRISTODAS PAL—A STUDY

by N. N. GHOSE, BAR-AT-LAW.

Post free. Rs. 2-8.

CONTENTS.—Introduction, Biographical Sketch, A Profession, Success in Life, Kristodas Pal as a writer, Kristodas Pal as a speaker, General characteristics, Political ideas and work, In the home and in society, Views on Religion and Education, Conclusion and Appendix.—pp 202.

S. K. LAHIRI & CO.,

Publishers and Booksellers.

168 *54. College Street, Calcutta.*

DR. N. N. CHUCKERBUTTY.

SURGEON DENTIST,

No. 41, *Bow Bazar Street,*

Begs to announce that, having obtained a Gold medal, Certificates of Honor, and Special Prizes for Proficiency in Dentistry, and having officiated as Dentist in the Medical College Hospital, and made Dentistry his special study and practice for the last 10 years, he has just brought out from England all the recent appliances in Dentistry necessary for the requirements and comfort of Ladies and Gentlemen. Terms moderate, to suit all classes. Consultation free from 7 to 8 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. 149

NOVELTY IN ARTIFICIAL TEETH

AT

P. Haldar & Co's Dental Firm By Appointment to Major H. H. The Maharaja of Cooch Behar.

We have recently introduced the exhaust Suction Valve. We are the first and the only natives to introduce the principle in this country. No clasp or spring is required to fasten the Teeth tight. Simply the Valve is put in the centre of the plate which is constructed in the form of a miniature pump controlled entirely by the action of the tongue. Hence easy and comfortable. Address:—Surgical and Mechanical Dentists No. 19, Bowbazar Street, Calcutta. No. 101

Bank of Bengal.

HEAD OFFICE.—CALCUTTA.

BRANCHES:

Agra, Akyab, Allahabad, Benares, Cawnpore, Dacca, Delhi, Hyderabad, Lahore, Lucknow, Moulmein, Nagpore, Patna and Rangoon.

Current and Deposit Accounts opened.

Government and other Securities received for safe custody, purchases and sales effected, and interest and dividends collected and credited to account, or remitted according to instructions.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Securities, Municipal and Port Trust Debentures Shares in Guaranteed Railways, Goods and Bullion.

Discount Accounts opened, and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, &c., may be had on application at the Head Office and at any of the Branches.

By order of the Directors,
W. D. CRUICKSHANK.
Secretary and Treasurer.

51

JEWELLERY & PODDARY SHOP OF S. K. DAS (L. E. JNANANKURA) RAMPUR BOALLIH RAJSAHYE

All kinds of gold and silver ornaments such as Diamond rings from Rs. 125—40, Pokhraj rings (almost resembling the lustre of Diamond) 20-16. Diamond cut double gold necklaces 200-35, Diamond cut gold Armlet 200-35, Earrings 80-45, Kan 300-150, Seal Rings 16-10, Silver Ganga Jamoona Anklet 60-30, &c., and silver plates and pearl necklaces, are always kept ready for sale.

2. The solder used in any ornament does, in no case, lower the value of the gold of the ornament, when melted, more than one rupee per tollah.

3. All ornaments purchased at the shop, are received back on deduction of one rupee per tollah for gold and one anna per tollah for silver ornaments; the price refunded being regulated by the market price of gold and silver at the time.

4. Necklaces and armlets with diamond cuts which are generally made with gold that lowers the value of the gold 4 to 5 Rs. per tollah, when melted, are, to special order, made without using any solder of lower value.

5. Mofusil orders with earnest money are instantly supplied per value payable post.

CERTIFICATES.

আমি শ্রীকৃষ্ণ বাবুর নিকট যে সমুদয় আভরণ লইয়াছি, তাহাতে কোন কৃত্রিমতা দেখিতে পাই নাই।

কাকিনীয়া রাজধানী। শ্রীগোবিন্দ মোহন রায়।

"আপনার দেকানে প্রস্তুত গহনা গুলি অতি সুন্দর গঠণ হইয়াছিল, এবং যতদূর জানিতে পারিয়াছি, তাহতে বুঝিয়াছি যে, তাহা অকৃত্রিম এবং সুলভ।"

Bipinvihari Gupta, M. A. Professor Presidency College.

"Since some years I have been dealing with Baboo Sree Krissen Das as a customer and all the ornaments, both gold and silver, he suppiled to me, and made to my order, during the period, were of good quality and of chosen pattern. Everything was very neatly done and promptly delivered. I confidently recommend him to public patronage.

55 Chunder Nath Chowdhury, L. M. S., Vice-Chairman, R. B. Municipality."

MUSICAL Boxes. MUSICAL Boxes. MUSICAL Boxes.

HAROLD & Co., have just received the following Musical Boxes, playing choice selections of the most popular **INDIAN AIRS.**

Musical Boxes without Extra Accompaniment.

1. Ramree nanee.
2. Hanseela Dhano.
3. Bhoirabhee.
4. Hero Rajah.

Cash Price, Rs. 50–0.

1. Ramree nanee.
2. Hanseela Dhano.
3. Hero Rajah.
4. Bhoirabhee.
5. Bhoirab.
6. Rag Moolhar Teelana.

Cash Price, Rs. 80–0.

1. Ramree nanee.
2. Hanseela Dhano.
3. Hero Rajah.
4. Bhoirabhee.
5. Bhoirab.
6. Rag Moolhar.
7. Rag Jayjuntee Moolhar.
8. Rag Moolhar Teelana.

Cash Price, Rs. 125–0.

1. Khambaj.
2. Jangala Multan.
3. Lalit.
4. Kirtun.
5. Jhinjhit Khambaj.
6. Pilu Barana.
7. Gaura Saranga.
8. Lucknow Thoongri.

Cash Price, Rs. 150–0.

1. Bahar.
2. Kalangra.
3. Dao Bevash.
4. Ram Keli.
5. Jhinjhit Khambaj.
6. Kirtun.
7. Dao Bivash.
8. Kalangra.

Cash Price, Rs. 250–0.

Musical Boxes with Sitar Accompaniment.

1. Taza Bhee Taza.
2. Doogiree.
3. Hilli Milli Punnya.
4. Denga Chete Ayore.
5. Kya Hoga Bhala Janee.
6. Khambaj.

Cash Price, Rs. 125–0.

1. Khambaj.
2. Jangala Multan.
3. Latit.
4. Kirtun.
5. Jhinjhit Khambaj.
6. Pilu Barana,
7. Gaura Saranga.
8. Lucknow Thoongri.

Cash Price, Rs. 175-0.

1. Sarung.
2. Bhoirabhee.
3. Kaffee.
4. Jhinjutee.
5. Bhoirabhee.
6. Kawalee.

Cash Price, Rs. 125–0.

Musical Box with Drum Accompaniment.

1. Khambaj.
2. Jangala Multan.
3. Lalit.
4. Kirtun.
5. Jhinjhit Khambaj.
6. Pilu Barana.
7. Gaura Saranga.
8. Lucknow Thoongri.

Cash Price, Rs. 250-0.

Musical Box with Drum and Sitar Accompaniment.

1. Khambaj.
2. Jangala Multan.
3. Lalit.
4. Kirtun.
5. Jhinjhit Khambaj.
6. Pilu Barona.
7. Gaura Saranga.
8. Lucknow Thoongri.

Cash Price, Rs. 300-0.

The above prices are subject to a discount of 10 per cent for Cash.

Toy Musical Boxes Each playing one of the following Tunes.

1. Hilli Milli Punnya.
2. Taza Bhee Taza.
3. Bhupoli.
4. Pooroobee.

Cash Price, Rs. 2-8 each.

HAROLD & Co., *"The Calcutta Mnsical Depot, 3, Dalhousie Sguare, Calcutta.* 211

LEWIS STEWART & CO.

5 & 6, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

Beg to call the attention of the Native Nobility and Gentry to their large and beautiful stock of

Crystal Chandeliers,
Crystal Wall Lights,
Crystal Hall Lamps,
Crystal Table Lamps.

IN RICH CUT PRISMATIC GLASS OR IN BRIGHT COLORED GLASS.

ELEGANT PATTERNS, PRETTY SHAPES, CHEAP PRICES.

A VERY HANDSOME FOUR LIGHT CHANDELIER
FOR RS. 50, CASH ONLY.

LEWIS STEWART & CO.'S GLASS, FANCY AND USEFUL CHINA EARTHENWARE AND PLATED WARE-ROOMS.

404a

THE POSITIVE

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

Life Assurance Co "Ld."

CHIEF OFFICE IN INDIA.

104, *Clive Street, Calcutta.*

BONUS, DIVIDEND & RESERVE,

31st December, 1886.

BONUS.—A Reversionary Bonus for Policy-holders has been declared of 30 Shillings per cent. on participating Policies to above date.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of 13½ per cent. to Shareholders, and

RESERVE FUND—has been credited with an additional sum of **£12,103**

These items will absorb the sum of **£56,668**, the surplus found by the Company's Actuaries in the Life Fund as at 31st December, 1886.

Bonus Warrants, Dividend Remittances and Reports for the past year will be forwarded on receipt from England.

AB. ANTRAM.
Manager.

434

THE

STANDARD.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £6,450,000
ANNUAL REVENUE £880,000
BONUS DISTRIBUTED TO ASSURERS £3,500,000

LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

Governor—His Grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry, K. T.

NATIVE GENTLEMEN will find this Institution of great service, useful for *Investment Family Provision, Self-Endowment for old age, and Protection o Partners or Creditors.*

Security.—Security is the first point to be considered by Assurers, and no Life Office can surpass the *STANDARD* in this respect.

The Rates of Premium—will be found moderate and the conditions of a Standard Life Policy are most liberal in every way.

Copies of the last Report, Prospectuses, Forms of Application, and all information regarding the Company's Retirement Scheme (which requires no Medical examination, and the subscription for which when commenced at young ages, is very small), the Endowment Scheme, &c., &c., may be obtained on application to any of the Company's Agents in India.

CALCUTTA BRANCH: GEO. L. KEMP,
27 Dalhousie Square. *Secretary.*
413

T. E. THOMSON & CO.,

9, ESPLANADE ROW, CALCUTTA.

HARDWARE AND METAL MERCHANTS,

IMPROVED MACHINE-MADE

GALVANIZED WIRE NETTING

SUITABLE FOR AVIARIES, CAGES, PIGEONS AND FOWL HOUSES
ALSO FOR TRAINING PLANTS CREEPERS &c.,

REGISTERED GARDEN ARCHES

ORNAMENTAL WIRE, FLOWER STANDS

SUSPENDING WIRE FLOWER BASKETS,

GARDEN SEATS AND CHAIRS

GARDEN ENGINES, SYRINGES, ROLLERS

FOUNTAIN JETS AND HYDRONETTES

ORNAMENTAL BRONZED FOUNTAINS

LAWN MOWING MACHINES

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GARDEN TOOLS.

T. E. THOMSON & CO. 21

INDIAN TEA COMPANY

TRADE T MARK.

CALCUTTA.

PRICES.

In Half lb. Tins,

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0	15 0
Do. Pekoe	...	,,	0	12 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	,,	0	10 0
Do. Souchong	...	,,	0	8 6
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	,,	0	7 0

In Quarter lb. Tins.

Finest Flowery Orange Pekoe	...	Re.	0	7 6
Do. Pekoe	...	,,	0	6 0
Do. Pekoe Souchong	...	,,	0	5 0
Do. Souchong	...	,,	0	4 3
Our Specialite "Campoi"	...	,,	0	3 6

Empty tins returned will be credited for if in good condition, at 6 *pie* per ½ *lb. tin* and 3 *pie* per ¼ *lb. tin.*

To meet the growing demand for tea in smaller quantities than one pound parcels we have now arranged to sell our Indian Teas in ½ lb. and ¼ lb Tin packets, a complete list of which is given above.

Our teas have been so long established and have always met with such universal approbation that it is hardly necessary to say the quality is *First class* and the prices are as moderate as *best* quality will permit.

We charge the same rate for the smaller packets and hope this concession will be appreciated.

Managing Agents,
INDIAN TEA COMPANY.
117 03, *Clive Street.*

ADVANTAGES OF ASSURING WITH THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

All that Experience has proved Practicable and Prudent in Modern System of Life Assurance can be obtained with perfect safety,

COMBINED with the following.

FIVE NEW AND IMPORTANT FEATURES.

Not granted by any other Company whatever:—

1. Policy-holders can Vote at meetings.
2. Amalgamations *impossible.*
3. Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.
4. Native Lives assured at European Rates.
5. Premiums reduced to English rates from date of leaving any Port in India, Ceylon or China.

LAST 12 MONTHS' NEW BUSINESS.

738 PROPOSALS for..... .....*Rs.* 29,23,250

ANNUAL PREMIUM FOR ASSURANCE OF Rs. 1,000 UNDER NEW SYSTEM.

Age.	30	35	40	45
	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.	Rs. As. P.
Premium ...	21 5 4	24 8 8	28 10 0	33 14 8

Lower Safe Rates than any other Office.

6. Company young, and therefore free from Old, Liabilities.
7. Premiums can be paid Yearly, Half Yearly, Quarterly Monthly, or for a Limited Number of Years.
8. CLAIMS PAID ONE MONTH AFTER PROOF OF DEATH.
9. Liberal Surrender Value of 35 per cent.
10. Policies in the Form of Promissory Notes.
11. Entire Direction in India.
12. The Most Economical Management
13. Preliminary Expenses Rs. 970-15-0 only.
14. Lapsed policies Revived without Fine.
15. Policy-holders can appoint their own Trustees, Auditors, or Consulting Actuary.
16. Medical Examinations arranged any where to suit assurers.
17. No Restriction on Travel.
18. Suicide does not cause Forfeiture of Policies after they are One Year in force.
19. Policies in favour of Wife or Children are by law protected from Demands of Creditors.
20. 80 per cent. of Premium to be invested in Trust for Policy holders with the Official Trustee of Bombay.

THE 'ORIENTAL,' BY ITS CAREFUL AND EQUITABLE MANAGEMENT, IS RAPIDLY GAINING THE CONFIDENCE OF THE NATIVE COMMUNITY."

Intending Assurers or Investors—Native or European—are invited to compare the Rates and Conditions of the "Oriental" with those of any other Company.

Detailed Prospectuses, Proposal, Share, and Agency Forms Reports, and full of Particulars on application to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary,
HEAD OFFICE, 9, Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.
Or any of the Agents in India.

D. M. DASS,
Agent, Calcutta,
407 *4 Rawdon Street.*

W. NEWMAN AND CO., LIMITED.

4, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.

NOW READY

ENGLISH LITERATURE COURSE

FOR THE

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, 1888.

NOTES

ON

CHARLOTTE M. YONGE'S

BOOK OF WORTHIES.

AND PALGRAVE'S STUDENT'S LYRICS

BY

WILLIAM E. MILLER, B.A., F.S. Sc. (LOND.)

Price Re. 1-12.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION

A BOOK OF WORTHIES.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "*The Heir of Redclife*"

NEW EDITION

Price Re. 1-9.

NEW INDIA

BY H. J. S. COTTON

NEW CHEAP EDITION

97 *As. 10.*

NOW READY

THE CIVIL COURT

POCKET MANUAL

WITH

A FULL INDEX TO EACH VOLUME.

BY D. DENEARJEE, Pleader.

2 *Vols. Cloth Rs. 7-8, or Stiff Boards Rs. 6-8.*

CONTENTS OF VOL. I.

1. The Code of Civil Procedure.
2. List of Scheduled Districts.
3. The Royal Charters and Letters Patent, Bengal, N. W. P., Madras, and Bombay.
4. The Mofussil Small Cause Court Act.
5. The Presidency Small Cause Court Act.
6. Rules under the Act.
7. The Evidence Act (as amended by Act III of 1887.)
8. The Oaths Act.
9. The Contract Act (as amended by Act IV of 1886.)
10. The Limitation Act.
11. Stamp Act (as amended by Act IX of 1884.
12. Table of Stamp Duties.
13. Rules framed under this Act.
14. Registration Act (as amended by Act VII of 1886.)
15. Table of Registrars' Fees.
16. Rules framed under this Act.

CONTENTS OF VOL., II.

1. The Specific Relief Act, I of 1877.
2. The Legal Practitioners' Act, XVIII of 1879 as amended by Act IX of 1884.
3. The Negotiable Instruments' Act, XXVI of 1881, as amended by Act II of 1885.
4. The Court Fees' Act, VII of 1870, as amended by Acts XXI of 1870 and XIII of 1875.
5. The Indian Succession Act, X of 1885, as amended by the District Delegates Act VI of 1881.
6. The Hindoo Wills Act, XXI of 1870.
7. The Parsi Succession Act, XXI of 1865.
8. The Curators' Act, XIX of 1841.
9. The Estates of Lunatics Act, XXXV of 1858,
10. Act for the Collection of Debts on Succession. XXVII of 1860.
11. The Probate and Administration Act V of 1881.
12. The Minors Act, XL of 1858, as amended by act IX of 1886.
13. The Majority Act, IX of 1875.
14. The Common Carriers' Act, III of 1865.
15. The Married Women's Property Act III of 1874.
16. The trusts Act II of 1882.
17. The Transfer of Property Act, IV of 1882, (as amended by Act, III of 1885.)
18. Rules framed under this Act.
19. The Easements' Act, V of 1882.
20. The Powers-of-Attorney Act, VII of 1882.
21. The Land Acquisition Act, X of 1870.
22. The Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.
23. Rules for registration of documents under the act.
24. General Clauses Act, I of 1868.
25. Act I of 1887.
26. Bengal Civil Courts Act, VI of 1871.

After the Civil Procedure Code was printed Section 213 of that Code was amended by Act IV of 1886, and reference thereof has been made at the end of the errata under the heading "Corrections." Price Rs. 10.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA.

Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder.

GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

The Faculty pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper,*" and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children.

Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures. Made instantaneously with boiling water and palatable without milk, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one half-penny.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates,* being in a concentrated form.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts. Adopted as a Medica Comfort the Royal Navy.

Retailed by Chemists, Grocers, &c., in *Air-tight Tins, at* 1*s* 6*d*, 3*s*., 5*s*. 6*d*.,

Sole Proprietors.

H SCHWEITZER & Co., 10, ADAM STREET, STRAND, LONDON.

AND ALL WHOLESALE HOUSES.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL.....£3,006,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....,, 2,500,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... ,, 625,000

LIFE DEPARTMENT

The Revenue of the Life and Annuity Branches for the year 1885 including interest, was

£550,611.

The Life and Annuity Fund now amounts to £4,292,488-9-0.

The figures show the undoubted Security of this Office.

During 1885, 1,000 new Policies were issued producing £32,756-11-3 of new premium.

The Bonus for the quinquennium ending 1885 was £1-9 per cent. per annum, upon the sums Insured and previously declared Bonuses.

Insurance effected on the Whole Life, Terminable Premium Endowment, and Short Period Systems.

Medical Fees and all such expenses paid by the Company.

Premiums may be paid *yearly, half-yearly, quarterly, or monthly without any additional charge.*

Native Lives are accepted at Special Rates.

BRANCHES ALL OVER INDIA.

CHIEF OFFICE FOR INDIA,—1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

DIRECTORS.

J. C. Macgregor Esq.—*Receiver of the High Court.*

W. C. Morgan Esq.—*Solicitor.*

Robert Steel Esq.—(R. Steel & Co.) *Merchant.*

LOCAL LIFE MANAGER:

C. J. G. PATERSON.

From whom all information and prospectus may be obtained.

JUST OUT.

The Esoteric Science

AND

Philosophy of the Tantras.

SHIVA SANHITA.

Translated with notes, illustrations, &c., into English to elucidate the text together with a preliminary Scientific discourse on

YOGA PHILOSOPHY.

BY

SRISHCHUNDER BASU, B. A., F. T. S.,

Vakil, High Court, N. W. P.

This work treats of Evolution and Cosmognomy; Anatomy and Psychology; Psychometry and Clairvoyance; Yoga and Vedantism; &c.

Price Rs. 2-12. *Post free to any part of India.*

APPLY TO

HEERALAL DHOLE,

127. Musjeed Bari Street, Calcutta.

150

Digitized with financial assistance from the National Archives of India on 08 August, 2017

HEALTH, STRENGTH, ENERGY.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its World-Wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harrassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, dependent upon the Deficiency of the Vital Forces.

Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Blood Disorders.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces.
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard PHOSPHORIC remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is Immediate and Permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Actually Creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter, by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element—PHOSPHORUS, the very Core and centre of the Brain itself. Kindles Afresh the Fire of Life from the sole of the Foot to the very Crown of the Head, Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous conditions of Robust Health of Body and Mind, so that all the Duties of Life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure, and whilst pleasant to the taste never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly Invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its Energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort, to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes Brighter, the Skin clear and Healthy, and the Hair acquires Strength, showing the importance of its action on the organsof Nutrition.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

Is the only Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit of the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4. where all countries were Exhibitors. And the only Trade Mark PHOSPHODYNE Registered under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Mark, London.

THOUSANDS of unimpeachable Testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities, prove conclusively the Verdict Universal that in the World of scientific research no other phosphoric Preparation has received such exalted praise and distinguished recognition.

The enormous Sale and very remarkable cures effected by Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE have induced numbers of Physicians to prescribe and use it in their own families, and in several of the London Hospitals.

Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s., by all Chemists and Druggists throughout India.

Full Printed Directions for the guidance of Patients in the Self-Treatment of the above Diseases are enclosed with each Bottle.

Manufactured only at

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

LABORATORY.

HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, N. W.

BEWARE OF VILE IMITATIONS.—*NONE IS GENUINE UNLESS* every Bottle bears the British Government Stamp with the words Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE, London, England, engraved thereon. The great Popularity of Dr. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE has raised up Miserable Imitations in India and the Colonies, made up from cheap useless Drugs by Ignorant Pretenders. See that the above words are on the Government Stamp before you purchase, and thus avoid dangerous consequences by the use of spurious Imitations. 118

GOLD MEDAL,

PARIS 1878.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.

These world-famous Pens are of the highest possible quality: for sixty-five years universally styled the

"BEST IN THE WORLD."

132 Sold by all dealers throughout the world.

C. K. SEN & Co.

KAVIRAJES, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS.

29, Colootala Street, Calcutta.

Ours is universally acknowledged to be the best Hindu Medical Establishment in India patronised by the Princes, Nobility and Gentry. All sorts of medicated oils, Ghees and a medicines are prepared strictly in accordance with the directions of the Hindu Pharmacopœa. Prescriptions are forwarded free of charge to Mafasil patients on their sending us full particulars of their diseases.

C. K. SEN & Co's

SUPERIOR AND GENUINE

Makaradhvaj

One of the oldest and most potent remedies prescribed in the Ayurveda. It is too well-known to require a description. No nation can be proud of having in its pharmacopœa a medicine like this. It has been known to produce the most satisfactory results in cases of indigestion, loss of appetite, Spermatorrhœa, Gonorrhœa, Gleet, impotency, nervous debility, complaints of ladies after delivery, weakness of the brain, and all diseases which old men are subject to. Loss of eyesight or memory, vertigo, and all diseases which owe their origin to excessive mental labouror seminal discharge are readily cured by its use.

Price 7 packets	...	Re. 1
One Tolah	...	Rs. 24
Postage	...	0 4 annas

C. K. Sen, & Co's.

AMRITADI BATIKA

It has been tested by various eminent medical men and declared to be an infallible remedy for fevers of all sorts, malarious, remittant or intermittant even if accompanied with an enlargement of the spleen or liver. The cure effected is radical and certain. It is the best specific of its kind.

	Rs.	as,
Price per Box ...	1	0
Post free ...	1	4
Dozen ...	10	0
Post free ...	10	8

Price List an application. All communications to be addressed to

DEBENDRA NATH SEN, KABIRAJ,

153 *Manager*

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

Full 18 years in business.

Our seeds of fresh American and English vegetable and double flower seeds have arrived per s. s. "Nepal" and "City of Oxord." For 40 Distinct sorts of fresh American vegetable seeds in tin, packed in America in air and water tight cases consisting of many new Cabbages Cauliflowers knol koles &c. &c with colored portraits and description of sowing upon each paper of seed at Rs. 6 per packet. 20 distinct sorts of American double and all double flower seeds with colored portraits and modes of sowing upon each paper of the seed at Rs. 4 a packet.

30 sorts of English vegetable seeds "(carters)" Rs. 4 a packet. 15 sorts of all double English flower seeds Rs. 3 a packet, 20 sorts of perennial flower and creeper seeds all new Rs. 2. Big headed Patna Early Cauliflower seed R. 1 a tola. American and English first class Cauliflower seeds each description at Re. 1-8 a tola. English and American late do do at Re. 1-8 a tola. 25 sorts of rainy season native vegetable seeds with many new Begoons, Sims, Laoos, Shusa &c. &c. Rs. 1-8 a packet. Koollee Begoon. bearing all the year round at 12 a tola. Mahogni seed fresh at annas 12 a tola. Sarojhaoo, and country Jhaoo, each at R 1 per tola. Pinus longifolium, (a rare foliage trees Re. 1-8 a tola. 12 sorts of handsome rain flower seeds at Rs. 1 a packet. 3 feet long Jhinga a novelty at annas 4 per paper. Price list of seeds and plants furnished on receipt of half anna stamp.

Our "Krishi Tatwa" in simple Bengali language will prove an invaluable book of directiou for making and keeping a garden in the manner desired by every body having or intending to start a garden. The book is complete with every thing required for a beginner or old lover of Agri Horti and flori culture. It is earnestly hoped that every one should have a copy containing 1300 pages and nicely illustrated. Price reduced from Rs. 8 to 4 to suit every class of men. Early orders for the seeds and the book are solicited by

Pikepara Nursery, July 1887. Calcutta. } NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJI.

122

DR. K. H. BHATTACHARJYA.

(Specialist for diseases of eye and ear.

141, Manicktollah Street West Simla Bazar.

Fee Rs 4. 108

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES

If you would strengthen and preserve your sight, use Lawrence & Mayo's perfect pebble spectales.

LAWRENCE & MAYO.

All the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India prescribe them to their patient.

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS
OPTICIANS TO THE
PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC
SURGEONS
IN INDIA,
1A, Old Bond Street,
LONDON,

RAMPART ROW,

BOMBAY

AND

34, HARE STREET CALCUTTA.

J. GRANT Esq., Agent, Bank of Bombay. Kurrachee, writes:—
I have much pleasure in testifying to the excellence of your spectacles just received, they are a great benefit and comfort to me.

REVD. D. B. MORRIS, Chaplain Moradabad, writes:—
The glasses which you sent me suit very well, I have much comfort from them, and I hink my eye-sight is strengthend by them already.

44

BODEN PROFESSORSHIP OF SANSKRIT

Preliminary Notice.

The VICE-CHANCELLOR gives notice that on the application of the Boden Professor of Sanskrit it is proposed to hold an election of a Deputy Professor in January, 1888.

The stipend about to be assigned to the Deputy Professor will be not less than £333.

A more formal notice with fuller particulars will be issued in November next.

Intending Candidates should be prepared to send in their applications to the Registrar of the University on or before January 16, 1888.

J. BELLAMY,

166 Vice-Chancellor.

THE HINDOO PATRIOT.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

All Subscriptions payable in advance, and none for less than one month.

IN TOWN.	Rs.	A.
Per Month	1	2
„ Annum	11	8
„ Single Copy	0	3

IN MOFUSSIL.		
In Advance per Annum	13	
Arrear Do.	15	

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENT.

Per line ... 0 4

Printed and Published by PRIYA NATH DAS, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS No. 2, SCOTT'S LANE CALCUTTA.